BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1822.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be sold in the Company's screws on Wednesday the 5th of June, and the following days at the hour of 12 A. M.; about (3,804) three thousand, eight hundred and four Repacked, and (77) seventy seven Raw Bales of different descriptions of the Honorable Company's Northern Cotton of last season.

The lots will be put up in equal proportions, so as to meet the convenience of the purchasers.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid down by the purchasers as a security for the clearance of the Cotton.

The Cotton so disposed of, must be cleared away by the purchasers in fifteen days from the time of sale, otherwise the amount deposit will be forfeited, and the Cotton resold on account of the Company.

The amount purchase of each lot or lots of Cotton to be paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury within two months from the purchase, approved security being given to the Warehouse-keeper, for such payment previously to the removal of the Cotton.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th May 1822.

Gorernment Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the price established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine in this month is as follow.

London Market per pipe Rupees 607 or in bottle 16 Rupees per dozen.

The Wine in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

E. E ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. War. Keep. in Charge.

BOMBAY,
Warehouse Office.
1st June 1822.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY, the 6th June next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT THE

ARSENAL,

SUNDRY unserviceable, condemned Ordnance Stores, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, lists whereof may be seen at this Office. The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

C. HODGSON,
Lieut. Col. and Com. of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
28th May 1822.

Passed
By Order of the Military Board.
P. FEARON,
Secretary,

BOMBAY,
MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
29th May 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
ON BOARD THE SHIP
SEAFORTH,
CAPTAIN ROBERT MACDOWALL
TWO YOUNG
DOGS.
THE DOGS CAN BE SEEN ON BOARD THE SHIP.

Bombay, 31st May 1822.

T. B. Williamson

HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement for their kind patronage and support, and begs to inform them, that he has removed to No. 25 Medows Street, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and where every accommodation is prepared for the reception of Gentlemen. He likewise begs to inform them, that he has prepared a Composition of Oil for the Hair that will effectually prevent its falling off, and will occasion its growth on any part that it was ever on in much greater profusion than it ever was before: he has tried the composition with success in many instances at Madras; and likewise at Bombay, where he has been advised by many Ladies and Gentlemen to publish it.

Bombay 27th May 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EX.MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain J. T. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published
A SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.
Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE 22D JUNE INSTANT,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE Afternoon, in Town,
AT THE
PREMISES BELONGING
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
MR. LUIS BARRETTO,
OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S
MEDICAL REPOSITORY
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, & appurtenances thereto belonging, & in which at present is living Mr. Reginald de Noronha.

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir Roger de Faria & Co. where further particulars relating the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

જાહેર-લીલાંકુ-ખરીને-વેંચશે

તારીખ ૨૨ મી-જુન-આ મે-મહીનાં નીમે-બપોરનાં-ખલાખ ૪ નાં-મરનાર-મીશતર-લુઈશ-બરેતોનાં-મીલખતોમાં નાં-ઘેકેરો-શ્રી-ફોટમાં-મીડીશ-જશટરી ટમાં-મીશતર-ગામાનાં-દયાખાનાં-આગલ લખે-તે-ફેકલ-લખેલા-ઘેકેરો-તેજ-જગા-ઉપર-વેચશે *

માલનુ-ઘેકેર-એક-નંબર ૩૫ નુ-તબેલા-તથા-વેકંજ-એ-ઘેકેર-શાકે-બાંધેલુછે તે-શાકે-જે-રીતે-ફમણંછે-તે-રીતેજ-વેચશે-તથા-ફેમાં-આગલ-મરનાર-રોજાર દે-ફુઆદરોશ-ની-ફારીશ-ફતી—બીજુ-માલનુ-ઘેકેર-એક-નંબર ૩૬ નુ-તબેલા તથા-ફારીશ-શાકે-તથા-એ-ઘેકેર-ઉપર-લખેલા-ઘેકેર-ની-પાશેછે-અને-ફેમાં-ફમણાં-રીજનાલ-દે-નુરેન્હા-રેફેછે-તેબી-વેચશે—એ-ઘેકેરો-જે-ઘણીને-જોવાં-ફો એ-તે-ઘણીઓએ-એ-વેચાણનાં-દીનની અગાઉ-ફરએક-દારે-તથા-ફરએક-વખતે-શરારાજર-દે-ફેરીઆ-તથા-ફુમપની ને-અલેઆથી-દેખાડશે-તથા-એનાં-વેચાણની-જોલી-તથા-વગત-વાર-વેચતી-વખતે-જાણ-ફરશે *

તા૦ ૧ લી-જુન ૧૮૨૨

TWENTY SEVENTH *CALCUTTA LOTTERY.*

A FEW Tickets remain unsold at the office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH and HAMILTON.

Bombay, 26th April 1822.

Advertisement.

THE Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay being about to close the account of his Administration to the estate and effects of the late Major Francis Fetherston of His Majesty 47th Regiment of foot, and to pay over the balance to Maj. T. W. Hutchinson of His Majesty 47th Regiment of foot, one of the Attornies of John Fetherston of Rockfield in the county of Longford, the Brother and sole Executor and Legatee of the said deceased Francis Fetherston, all persons are hereby informed thereof.

Bombay, 31st May 1822.

Advertisement.

MORESHWER DHACKJEE has for Sale, a Bay Horse of the breed of the Cape of Good Hope, in his stable behind his Dwelling House situated without the Town Walls of Bombay on the Parell Road, belonging to a Gentleman proceeded to England. The Horse is 5 years old, perfectly steady & sound. For further particulars enquire of Moreshwer Dhackjee, by applying to whom the Animal may be viewed.

Bombay 30th May 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF
CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military:

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

N. B. The Books and instruments can be seen from Monday the 3rd inst.

Bombay 25th May 1822.

A CARD.

THERE will be Divine Service in the Scotch Church to-morrow at the usual hour, 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES CLOW,
CHAPLAIN.

BOMBAY,
1st June 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY next the 8th Instant
A QUANTITY of Plate and Plated ware:- Sundry articles of Household Furniture &c. to close various accounts.

Bombay, 1st *June* 1822.

MESSIEURS
Mackintosh and Hamilton
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION, THE FOLLOWING

WINES,

FROM J. SPENCE
LONDON.

	Rs.	
CLARET first growth,	36	per dozen.
Red Hermitage do.	40	— do.
White Hermitage do.	40	— do.

FROM KEIR AND CO.
MADEIRA,
London particular, 600 per Pipe.

Bombay, 29*th May* 182

FOR FREIGHT

TO CHINA,
FOR OPIUM ONLY,
THE WELL KNOWN
AND FAST SAILING SHIP
GLORIOSO,
CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON,

WILL sail immediately after the approaching Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners, *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

	Rupees	
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th January* 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 17th day of March 1822, made in a cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, and NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JEVANVOW widow, Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this suit, are the Complainants, and RODNEY KEMPT, Administrator of the estate and effects of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esquire, deceased, is the Defendant, the creditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, the intestate in the said Decree named, who died on or about the 29th day of September 1819, are to come by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the first day of June 1823, and prove their debts before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,
Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Bombay 17*th April* 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•પારશી•પેશતનજી•બમંનજી• શ્રી•ચુંબજનો•રહેવાશી•તથા•વેપારી•હ તો•તેનાં•વીલનાં•વકીલ•લોકો•નામે• જં મશેદજી•બમંનજી•તથા•હોરમજજી•બમંન જી•તથા•રટનજી•બમંનજી•તથા•નવરો જી•જંમશેદજી•તથા•એ•મરનારની•ઘણી ખાણી•નામે•જીવંનવકુ•એ•શરવે•લોકો એ•પોતાની•વીલ•તથા•મરનાર•કુંવારજ મેકલીનનાં•માંગણારાઓની•વતી•એ• મરનાર•મેકલીનનો•વકીલ•નામે•રાડની ફેમપટ•કુપર•કરીઆદી•શ્રી•ચુંબજનાં• ફંતરાબલ•રીકારડર•ઝોરટ•મધેજ્યુડી શાલકમાં•કીદીછે•તથા•એ•રાડની•ફેમ પટ•એ•મરનારનો•વકીલ•જવાપ•કરન રોછે•એ•કજીઆમાં•શ્રી•ચુંબજનાં•ફંતરા બલ•રીકારડર•શાફેબનાં•ઝોરટ•મધેથી• તારીખ ૧૭ મી•માર્ચ ૧૮૨૧ ને•દીને દીકરી•થજછે•બાબત•એજે•એ•મરનાર મેકલીન•ફીનકુરાતાનમાં•બગર•વીલ•ક રીને•તારીખ ૨૯ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૧૯ ને•દીને•મરીગી ઓછિ•તે•વાશતે•એ•મર નારનાં•માંગણારા•શરવે•લોકો એ•પોતે• અગર•પોતાના•વકીલ•લોકો એ•તા• ૧ જુન•શંને ૧૮૨૩ સુધી•ઝોરટનાં•આશતર ની•હાજીશ•રાંમપાટ•રોમાંછે•તાંહાંજઇ ને•પોતાનુ•લેકેલુ•શાબત•કરે•કદાચ•ન કી•કરશેતો•એ•દીકરીનાં•કુદમનામાંથી કુર•રેહેશે.—તા• ૧૭ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that the Letters of Administration in the goods of Jeremiah Kemp, late of the rocket corps of this Establishment, heretofore granted to the Register of this Court, may be revoked, and that Letters of Administration thereon may be granted to Major Thomas Alexander Cowper of the corps of Engineers, as the constituted Attorney of Sarah Kemp, the widow of the said deceased.

Bombay, 11*th May* 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been mad to the Hon'ble the Court of th Recorder of Bombay, that Letters o Administration to the estate and effect of Jewba Yadowjee late of Bombay Purvoe, deceased, may be granted to Ragoba Jewba his son.

Bombay, 22*d May* 1822

જાહેર•ખબર

[redacted]•ફંતરાબલ•રીકારડર• ઝોરટમાં•રાગીબા•જીવબામે•મરજ•ક ઘોછે•જે•મરનર•જીવબા•બાદવજી•શ્રી• ચુંબજવાલે•પરતુનુ•વકીલાતનાંમુ • જે નો•છોકરો•રાગીબા•જીવબાને•મલે *

તા• ૨૨ મી•મેમે ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant HENRY SIMON LE BLANC, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE)

Bombay 25*th May* 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM THORNTON, late a Sub-Conductor in the Military service of the Hon'ble East Indias Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 25*th May* 1822

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Mr. BENJAMIN COLLIER, late a Pensioner on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 25*th May* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate and effects of Herjee Ruttonjee Entee, late of Surat, Parsee, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Burjorjee Ruttonjee Entee, the brother and Creditor of the said deceased, all persons having claims on the estate or being indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known to the Administrator without delay.

Bombay, 31*st May* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

ASSISTANT Surgeon McAdam having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the North Western Divisions, all the existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that Division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of this month, agreeably to the 34th Clause of the Regulations of 20th October last.

Bombay Castle 20*th May*, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, to visit the Presidency on his urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle 21*st May*, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following copy of a para. from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 31st December 1821, which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England, viz.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer until the month of May next.

Lieutenant Robert Webb Smith until the month of March next, and

Lieutenant Charles Waddington until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present season, 1821 | 22.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment viz.

Captain George Gordon,
Captain William Morison.

Bombay Castle 23*d May*, 1822.

His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, appointed to relieve His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, having arrived at this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that that Regiment be admitted on the strength of the Bombay Establishment from the 12th of this month.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having reported their arrival at this Presidency on board the Honorable Company's Ship Duke of York on the 17th instant, and having produced certificates of their appointments as Cadets on this Establishment, are admitted as such and promoted to Ensigns; their date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Mr. Thomas Tapp,
" John Thompson Forster,
" Henry Bowyer Campbell,
" Charles Brook Marton,
" Charles Hunter,
" Robert John Macnab,

Colonel James C. Dalbiac of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, being Senior to Lieut. Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanhope, who stands appointed to the command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is directed, in virtue of his seniority, to assume command of those districts upon his arrival at Kaira, or within the limits of that command.

Lieut. John Rankin, Fort Adjutant at Surat, is allowed to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate, for six months from the date of Embarkation.

Lieut. Henry G. Teasdale 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment N. I. and Lieut. H. Macan of the 2d Battalion, 9th Regiment N. I. having, an examination, been found qualified for the duties of Interpreter, the former is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., and the latter Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment N. I.; the appointments to take place from the 3d Instant.

Bombay Castle 24*th May*, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Glen is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Sattara.

The period of Major General Bailie's nomination to the command of the Artillery having, under the operation of the Orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 23d of April 1817, para. 7, expired on the 13th of this month, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Hessman to be acting Commandant of Artillery, in succession to Major General Bailie. Lieut. Colonel Hessman will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly as Commandant of Artillery.

The Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the private worth and professional merits of Major General Bailie, the highly creditable state of efficiency in which he has left the Regiment of Artillery, and, during the period he exercised the Chief Command of the army of this Establishment, the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the duties of that important station.

The Governor in Council will not fail to bring the testimonies which have been borne to the merits of Major General Bailie to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; and to point out to them the long and highly respectable course of Service which he has gone thro in this army.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
28TH MAY, 1822.

MR. T. G. Gardiner, to be Resident in Cutch.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
29TH MAY 1822.

Mr. E. E. Elliott to be Deputy Warehouse-keeper, and to act as Warehouse-keeper.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
29TH MAY 1822.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, to be Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. W. J. Lumsden, to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 1ST *JUNE* 1822.

On Sunday the free trader Brailsford, Captain J. Spring, from London the 2d January, arrived here: and on Thursday morning the free trader Swallow, Captain A. Ross from London the 14th and Plymouth 27th January, also came

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

in. The former vessel of course communicated no news; nor does the result of our enquiries respecting the intelligence brought by the latter enable us to state any of much political importance.

The Hon'ble Sir Ed. Paget, K. C. B., has been appointed, provisionally, Commander in Chief of all the Company's forces in India, and second Member of Council in Bengal, on the death, resignation or going away of the Marquis of Hastings.

The Bombay Merchant, Capt. Clarkson, from this port, reached the Downs the 21st January. She was again advertised in London for Bombay; and she is expected to arrive here in October

The Brailsford had no passengers.—Those per Swallow are, Mrs. Harper and Miss Cameron; Mr. Farquhar.

Our own files of papers received by this opportunity only come down to the 5th January; the kindness of a friend has obliged with the loan of a few Couriers of later date, but we have been able to select only a few paragraphs of any interest.

The Nestor had sailed for the Isle of France and Bombay early in January; and the Medina was lying in Plymouth sound with her topsails sheeted home, and ready to start, when the Swallow came out on the 27th January. The Britannia, Captain Living, was advertised for this port.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

The trial of the traverse, on the 1st information against Mr. Hockley, still continues to engage the anxious attention of the Court. The case on the part of the prosecution was closed yesterday afternoon Mr. Ayrton, by permission of the Court, then commenced the defence, and after commenting with great acuteness and ingenuity for above two hours on the first 12 counts, requested to be allowed to finish his address this day; which being granted, the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

It it not necessary to inform our readers at the Presidency that early on Tuesday morning the rain fell pretty freely, accompanied with some lightning and thunder; and that there has been some severe showers since: we mention, however, the circumstance of this early commencement of the S. W. Monsoon, by way of record.

At a meeting of the Highland Society held on the 28th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Members of that Institution viz.

Henry Meriton, Esq.

Lieutenant George Grant H. C. Marine, —and Thomas Scoular Esq. of the Medical Establishment.

We have been requested to insert the following paragraphs.

"On Sunday morning the 26th ultimo, the Mareschal Correa, the Chancellor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Goa, Loureiro, and the Judges of the same Court, Magalhains, Rocha, and Abreo, landed at this port from the Patemar Boat Burcotty from Goa, whence they were suddenly expelled by order of the Government. These gentlemen are of the first respectability of Goa, three of them having been members of the constitutional Government installed in the month of September last.—By the intelligence communicated through this and other channels, and by letters of some English Officers, it would seem that that country is left to the horrors of anarchy and disorder. Besides the above mentioned gentlemen, it is said that the Archbishop Primate, & General Godinho, will meet a similar expulsion. Above a hundred inhabitants and amongst them many Vicars and persons of distinction were lying in the dungeons of Goa, by order of Government, without any communication being allowed to them. Some houses had been robbed many people wounded and illtreated by the soldiers, and no persons could pass along the street of Pangem, without being insulted. Several individuals had left the country, and others were putting themselves in readiness to do the same with all possible speed.—

From these intelligences it may be concluded that of all the Portuguese dominions, in which the constitutional Government is adopted, Goa is actually the most unhappy.

From the Portuguese Journals it appears, that the Cortes of Portugal continues to act with the same energy and wisdom with which it began; the reform of abuses of the former administration is going on in all its branches, nothing escaping the foresight of its deputies.—Amongst many others we find the following remarkable decree.

Dom Joaó &c.—do hereby make known to all my subjects that the Cortes have decreed the following.

The Cortes &c. having decreed under this date the form of Government and administration of the Provinces of Brazil, in such a manner that the continuation of the residence of the Prince Royal at Rio de Janeiro is not only unnecessary, but even indecorous to his rank; & considering at the same time how convenient it is to the interests of the nation that His Royal Highness may travel through the enlightened countries in order to obtain that knowledge that is necessary to enable him hereafter to fill with dignity the Portuguese throne, respecfully desire to acquaint the King, they have resolved the following.

1st. That the Prince Royal do return immediately to Portugal.

2d. That His Royal Highness after his arrival in Portugal may go incognito travelling about the Courts & Kingdoms of Spain, France and England, being attended by such persons endowed with knowledge and virtues, and attached to the constitutional system, as His Majesty may be pleased to appoint.

Paço of Cortes the 29th Sept. 1821.

Wherefore I do hereby order, that it may be made known to all the authorities of these Kingdoms, and its dependencies, for their information. Given at the Palace of Queluz 1st of Oct. 1821.

(Signed) I the KING,
with his Secretary,
JOZE DE SILVA CARVALHO.

We insert the following communication by particular desire.

Solapoor 20th May 1822.

A meeting took place this morning between Lieutenant L. .... and Mr. T. .... of .... Regiment for the purpose of deciding an occurrence of a recent date between those gentlemen, when after exchanging three shots an accommodation took place at the instance of their friends on the occasion.

Gazette.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant E. B. Wilkins 1st | 1st Regt. from Poonah:
Lieutenant F. B. Fortune 2d | 8th Regt. from Bhewndy.
Lieutenant Thackthwaite, 1st | 7th Regt, from Bhewndy.
Assistant Surgeon R. Ousley, Artillery, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant D. Laurence 2d | 5th Regt. to Sattarah.
Lieut. Wm. Blackford H. Art. to Kairah.
Capt. G. Tweedy 1st | 4th Regt. to Sevendroog.
Ensign W. A. Wall 1st | 7th Regt. to Bhewndey.
Lieut. Col. Smith 1st | 7th Regt, to Bhewndy.
Lieut. T. G. Morris 1st | 7th Regt, to Rajcote.
Capt. Lodwick A. G. to Seroor.
Ensign H. W. Pickford 1st | 1st Regt. to Poonah.
Ensig. John Thomson 1st | 11th Regt. to Amednugger.
Capt. E. H. Willock 1st T. H. Art. to Seroor.
Lieut. and Q. Mr. H. C. Teasdale 1st | 9th Regt. to Poonah.
Captain Place H. M. 65th A. D. C. to Poonah

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 25 Portuguese Ship Castro. Commander, Angelo Antonio Fernandes, from Daman,

Do.—26 Brig Nelly, Capt. James Newzom from Isle of France.

do. Ship Brailsford (Free Trader) Capt. John Springs, from London.

do. 20 Ship Swallow (Free Trader,) Capt Andrew Ross, from London,

Passengers per Ship Swallow,
Mr. Robert Farquhar, Cadet,
Mrs. Mary Harper,
Miss Matilda Cameron,

DEPARTURES.—May 25th H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Penang.

Do. 26th Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. George Seton, to Cains.

Do. do. Arab Ship Raimuney, Naqudah Hajee Jabac, to Bushire.

Do. do. Ship Caroline, Dajee Muscar, to Muscat, Kishma and Bushire.

Do do. From the Entrance of the Harbour Portuguese Ship Castro Commander Angelo Antonio Furnands, to Mocha.

Do. 27th Ship Felicitas, Capt. Peter Campbell to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. do. do. Samarang, Capt. J. Gover to Penang and Malay Coast.

Do. 28th do. Good Success Capt. Wm. Poynton to China.

Do. 29th His Majesty's Sloop of War Sophie, George French, Esq., Com. to Madras.

Passengers by Felicitas.
Mrs. Buchanam,
Capt. and Mrs. Fendall,
Ensign W. Moncrieffe,
Passengers.—per Arab Ship Raimany, Mrs. Bellasis

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 13th, H. C. Cruizer Meriton. Captain W. Maxfield, from Calcutta 23d April.

May 15th, Brig Anna Laura, T. Smith, from Jaffnapatam 12th May.

17th, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Bussorah 13th March, Bushire 1st, Muscat 9th, and Bombay 28th April, and last from Calicut.

Do. Ship David Clarke, Charles Miller, from Penang 17th April.

DEPARTURES.—May 12th, H. M. Ship Topaze, Capt C. Richardson, C. B. on a Cruize.

14th Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson, for London.

Do. Brig Sarah, J. G. Kayser, for Colombo.

May 12th, Ship Moozaffer, J. A. Hurst, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

14th, H. M. Ship Glasgow, Captain Doyle, for England.

15th, Ship Venus, George Dawson, for the Southern and Eastern Ports.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
H. C. Cruizer Meriton, Captain W. Maxfield.
H. C. Ship Thomas Contts, Captain Alex. Chrpstie
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith.
Ship La Belle Alliance, Wm. Rolfe.
Ship Edward Strettell, Wm. Balston.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship Eliza S. Woodhead.
Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill.
Ship David Clarke, Charles Miller.
Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Lion, T, W. Stunt.
Brig Anna Laura T. Smith.
Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 6th Minerva, J. Russell, from Acheen April 12.

Ditto 9th Bombay C. Maitland, from Madras May 2.

DEPARTURES.—May 6th Caroline W. P. Wadsworth for Isle of France.

Ditto 6th Mary Ann, J. Webster, for Isle of France.

Ditto Ann R. H. Gibson, for Penang.

Ditto Cantabria J. F. Alonzo for Manilla.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 28th inst. at the Kirk of Scotland, by the Revd. James Clow, Mr. George Colin Mackenzie of the Chief Secretary's Office, to Mrs. Mary Rosilia Branham.

On Thursday last by the Revd. Nicholas Wade, John Shepherd, Esq. Commander of the H. C. ship Berwickshire, to Miss Stevens, Daughter of James Stevens, Esq. of ther Civil Service on this Establishment and first Judge of the Provincial Court of appeal and circuit in Malabar.

BIRTH.—At Kaira on 20th instant Eliza, the Wife of Mr. J. Fern of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the 29th of May, the Lady of Lieut. R. Watson, H. C. M, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 20th May 1822, died after a few hours illness with the Croop, Master Charles James Westly, aged three years and three months, the eldest Son of Lieut. C. T. Westly of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, N. I. The fatal Dicease was only recognised at 10 A M. and at half past four P. M. he departed this life.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th May, Mr. C. D'Rozario, to Miss Isabella Mcintire.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 10th May, the Lady of Captain Charles Augustus Elderton, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a Son.

On the 7th May, the Lady of P. Jordan, Esq. of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 7th May, the Lady of J. C. Wroughton. Esq. of a Son and Heir.

May 16th, the Lady of Robert Limond, Esq. Surgeon Bengal Establishment, of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 12th May, the Lady of the Rev. W. Roy, Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At Maddapollam, on the 17th April, the wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor C. Barnett, of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on the 27th of April, the wife of Capt. Bentley, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bellary, on the 8th May, George, the infant Son of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. H. C Civil Service.

At Seringapatam, on the 9th May, Mr. Peter Daily, and 72d year of his age.

At Maddapollam, on the 22d April, Mrs. L. Barnett, leaving a disconsolate husband, and a large circle of relatives to bemoan her irreparable loss.

At Negapatam, on the 5th May, aged 2 years, John Wesley Close, Son of the Reverend T. Close, Missionary.

On the 4th and 5th May, at Quilon, Maria Louisa, aged 3 months and 23 days,—and John, aged 4 years and 8 months, the only Daughter and eldest Son of Wm. P. Birmingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in H. M. 89th Regt.

At Royapooram, on the 16th May, Mrs. Emelia Perry, wife of Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 42 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th of April, Assistant Surgeon John Campbell H. M's 17th Regt. to Miss Elizabeth Child.

On the 7th May, Mr. William Wells, of the H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Isabella Reynolds.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th April, Mr. William Arthur Leslie, second son of the Master Attendant at Calingapatam, to Miss Lucy Cowan, Sister-in-law of Lieut Cecil.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th April, Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Mrs. George Watson, of a son.

On the 7th May, the Wife of Mr. James Broders, Jr. of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 8th of May, the Lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a son

At Patna, on the 22d April the Lady of R. M M. Thomson, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 1st April, the Lady of Captain C. C. Smith, of the European Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 20th April, at Indore, the Lady of Captain James Caulfield, of a son.

At Futtyghur, on the 26th of April, at the house of her Father Mr. W. Staines, Mrs. Eleanor Collins, Wife of Mr. Thos. W. Collins, assistant in the Office of the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, of a son.

On the 12th March, at Ajmere, in Rajpootana, Mrs. M. Bachman, wife of Mr. Conductor G. Bachman, of a son.

At Sangor, on the 25th April, the Lady of Major Biggs, Commanding Artillery at that station, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 1st May, Miss Pascoelia Rodrigues.

On the 5th May, Mr. William Brown, Tidewaiter.

On the 5th May, at his house No. 241, Lall Bozar, John Richard O'Connor, Esq.

At Kamtee, near Nagpoor, on the 25th April Lieutenant E. J. Richardson, of the 1st 21st N. I.

On the 15th April, at Gualparah, on the Assam Frontier, J. L. Macgowan, of the Rungpore Local Corps.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 15, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9d per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees
Company's Paper—Loan of 1822 17 per cent prem.
do of 1821 14 " "

His Majesty's Frigate Glasgow, Captain Doyle, sailed for England yesterday morning.

The Brig Anna Laura, Captain Thomas Smith, from Jaffnapatam the 12th instant, arrived yesterday afternoon.

PASSENGERS.—Major B. W. Lee; Mr. J. Rodgers.

The outward bound Ship Apollo unfortunately grounded on the Margate Sand, and was obliged to put back.

[*Govt. Gazet. May 16,*

We hear from our Friends at Pondicherry that the French Frigate La Cleopatre, of 44 guns, commanded by Monsr. Le Chevalier D. Courson de la-ville Helie, anchored in those Roads on the 4th instant from Manilla and China—she returns to France, we hear, in the course of July next.

The *Hindostan* sailed on Monday and H. M. Ship *Glasgow* on Tuesday for England—the former touches at St. Helena and the latter proceeds direct.

Passengers per Hindostan—Captains Campbell and Hemsworth, H. M. 46th Regt.; G. Mather, Esq; Captain Bell, H. C. Service; Lieutenant Stewart, H. M. 30th Regt; and Cornet Laing.

The Ship *La Belle Alliance*, sailed for Calcutta yesterday evening.

Passengers from Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Sanderson.

The arrival of the *Ganges*, Captain Chivers, may be hourly expected as she left Calcutta on the 24th ultimo.

The accident sustained by the outward bound Ship *Apollo* will protract her arrival beyond an indefinable period—but we daily look for the *General Palmer*, advertised to leave England in the middle of January for Madras direct.

The spirits of the Emigrant Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope have been considerably damped by a failure of the Wheat crop.—This misfortune is not confined to the Settlement alone, but has extended itself over the neighbouring Corn districts—We are happy to add that a luxuriant supply of Barley, Indian corn and Potatoes place our adventurers beyond the fear of actual starvation.

The Residence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is to be disposed of by a Lottery in Calcutta—the particulars of which will be found in our Columns.

Letters from Gibraltar confirm the report which had previously reached us, by way of France, that the new Government of Cadiz had sent a deputation to the Governor of Gibraltar, requesting assistance of arms and ammunition from him, to enable them to make an effectual resistance against King Ferdinand. The Governor, however, refused the request, and issued a peremptory order, commanding the deputation to quit the town without delay—which was instantly complied with.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
5 o'Clock P. M.

Since putting our paper to the press, the Ship

Mary has anchored in the Roads. She left London on the 4th January.—No fresh intelligence has yet transpired.

Passenger.—Mr. David Gray.

[*Mad. Gazlt. May* 18,

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut Col. A. Frith. 1st Bat. 23d N. I. Capt. T Marett, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. N. I.; Captain Dun, Cr. Mr. Brigade; Surgeon R. Limond, Bengal Est.; Lieut. Thos. Sanderson, Ben Nat. Cav.; Assist. Surgeon Robt. Scott; Assistant Surgeon J. Kelman, 2d Bat. 14th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. C. Bishop, 2d Bat. 1st N. I; Major Brooke, 1st Bat. 24 h N. I.; Captain Lane, H. M. 24th Regt. Assistant Surgeon W. Mortimer, 1st Bat. 22d N. I.; Assist. Surgeon G. Hyue, 1st Bat, 9th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1822.—[SELL.				
Rs.	As		Rs.	As
Prem.			*Prem.*	
1813 to 1820 15	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation	14	0
6	0	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 8 May, 1821	5	0

On Friday morning at Gunfire, a meeting took place between Mr. L.—(a wealthy foreigner, connected with one of the first mercantile houses in Calcutta) and Captain C. The former gentleman preferred fighting to an apology in any shape, accordingly the ground was measured at 12 paces by Captain P——y, and P——n.—Captain C's pistols had hair triggers and were three inches longer, he therefore offered one to his antagonist, who refused, and with great coolness, first striking a light, then commencing to smoke his segar, informed the parties of his perfect readiness. The first shot from Mr. L. just grazed Capt. C.'s ear—it was then proposed to shorten the distance, but the interference of the seconds put a stop to further proceedings. A letter is said to have since passed, wherein Mr. L. very honourably informs Captain C. that he stands as high in his esteem as ever, but can neither speak or write further till the subject which occasioned their difference is adjusted in the proper place,

[*Beng. Hurk. May* 6,

THE POWARS.

(*From a Correspondent of the India Gaz.*)

In the time of Baje Rao, the first Peshwa, (how different in fame and character from the last!) a Powar Rajpoot became a Sirdar of some note in the Mahratta service, accompanied Baje Rao, into the Dukhun, and encreasing in fame, and the good graces of the minister, obtained grants of land to the amount of between 15 and 20 Lacs in his native province of Malwa.

Esteeming himself now a Feudatory of the Mahratta Empire, he began, on his return to Malwa, his career of conquest, over the Rajapoot Principalities in the west of Malwa, and being a man of tact and good temper, secured the friendship and countenance of the great Mulhar Rao Holkur, and participated largely in the conquests and tributes acquired by that Chieftain. He exacted tributes from Kotah, Boondee, Banswarra, Dongurpoore, &c., and in territory and tributes is supposed to have had at one time a revenue of nearly 70 Lacs. When the family became legitimate, they naturally became dull, and were thrown into the shade by the more fortunate families of Sindiah and Holkur. In the third generation, a partition of the then remaining conquests of the family took place One, brother, (the eldest) remained at the capital Dhar, and the second took up his residence at Dewass. This hastened the decline of the house, and the Bœotain dulness of the Rajah's continuing, they, step by step lost their territory and tributes to such an extent, that the elder branch at Dhar has not now more than seven Lacs, and the junior at Dewass less than three.

Bairseeah, lately in the possession of the British government, in satisfaction of a Loan, has been permanently acquired, for a yearly equivalent, from the Dhar branch.

The Dhar Rajah is a youth, and has lately been affianced to one of Sindiah's grand daughter.

The town and district of Gungraur had been in possession of the Dewass branch; and when Holkar's Battalions mutinied in November 1817, the Dewass Power somehow got possession of Gungraur, from whence they were expelled by the British Government, in whose arrangement of partition that Fortress and Pergunnah had been assigned to Zalim Singh of Kotah.

The Powars call themselves, and are now generally esteemed, Mahrattas—they do not at or intermarry with their brother Rajapoots, —keep a Mahratta Karbar and public officers corresponding with those of Sindiah and Holkar.—Neither of them keep any troops, save the Sebundy, necessary to superintend the collection of their small revenue. The respectability of their family, and the remains of their former great name, tend to preserve to them a consideration and rank above their seeming or comparative importance among the surrounding principalities.

Q KAPPA.

BAGRIES.

The Malwa Bagries are, on principle, professed thieves. They say they were ordered to live at the expense of their neighbours, by an express injunction of Doorga, in consequence of the care with which they tended her cattle.

They eat the Buffalo, and are consequently held in abhorence by all the other casts and tribes of Hindoos. They emigrated from Marwar three generations ago, and do not yet exceed 150 families. They are so very superstitious, that three fourths of all I ever saw wear an amulet, to propitiate Bhoots or Ghosts.

These Ghosts are exceedingly perverse; in the same proportion that they love one in this world, they carry their talent of annoyance in the next—he who kisses you the most when alive, is sure to pinch and scratch very violently after death.

Their females eat no sugar or cocoa nuts; wear neither silk nor loongies of any kind.

The names of their families are the same as the Rajpoots, such as Rhatore, Powar Bhuttee, Mukona, Hara Chowhan, Dhabee, Keechee, &c, but this must be assumption on their part, and cannot, I should conceive, point to a common origin. I ventured to hint to a Rajpoot Thakoor that such might be the case; he replied with the utmost vehemence of language and gesture, that such could not be the case: that the Bagries, to encrease their respectability, had seized upon the names of tribes of the Rajpoot—"They are, (said he) a polluted race, given to thieving and debauchery, and the sooner they are exterminated the better."

The greater number of the Bagries is in the districts under charge of Major Henley, Agent to the Governor General at Bhopaul, who has with some success endeavoured to reclaim their thievish inclinations and generally vitiated habits—but their besetting sin is so strong, that they are necessarily obliged to be mustered twice every night, to see whether they are present, or absent stealing. The best behaved are employed in the Sebundy and Police of the two British districts, under the Major's superintendance, i. e. Eastern Sujawalpoor and Bairseeah, and will in time, it is to be hoped, become as honest as their neighbours. Eating the flesh of the cow has naturally made them an abhorred race, and stealing from honor and principle has made them a detested and despised people; they have thence kept their Marwar dialects, and all the peculiarity of habits which they carried into Malwa. Their disputes are decided by Panchayuts or arbitration; and fine is the general punishment for crimes against Society. Adultery is punished with more severity than any other crime. The Mukh or head of the hamlet, assisted by the elders, superintends these decisions, and contrives to expend a part of the fine in a jollification, where Plaintiff and Defendant get comfortably drunk, and where they plan the direction and nature of the next theiving expedition,

Q KAPPA.

Cal. Jour. May 7th 1822.

Mention has been made within the last few days, of some Russian Officers having been discovered in disguise, in the neighbourhood of Dehli, should this prove correct, it presents a subject of awful contemplation, if the Autocrat of the Russians, whose policy has always appeared equivocal, does not receive timely check, the pages of History, may yet have to record in blood, another eventful epoch.—Can we conceive a picture more horrible, than a torrent of these restless barbarians pouring down upon, and overwhelming the civilized, but timid natives of Hindoostan! Should the least symptoms of any thing appear, that could indicate in the most remote point of view, the likelihood of hostility from that quarter, let us hope that the Government and the Country will unite in one indissolauble phalanx, to repel every secret intrigue that may be directed towards breaking the union with England, which now so happily exists, and over whom we trust the British Lion, the Protector of the peace, the happiness and of prosperity these regions will ever vigilantly preside.

Monopoly.—We have heard one individual brings into the Salt Market 175 Lacs of Rupees—for the purchase of that essential article of life—competitors equally powerful are abroad and though this may have its good effects on the Company's Treasury, it must undoubtedly have a very baneful influence on the minds and means of the consumers—this demands the attention of a Government, who are always actuated by the most consistent principles of benevolence, and have invariably evinced the most solicitous regard for the comfort of every class in society,—Another attendant evil, on the command of enormous wealth, will be seen from the circumstance of one siugle person becoming possessed of all the Saul Timbers in this port, the price of which, in all probability, must, by this Monopoly, be considerably enhanced upon the Public.

Failure of the Cotton Corp in America.—Speculations are now floating here, which lead to an expectation of a considerable rise, in that importaut staple of Bengal Produce—it ought however to be understood that the qualities of each, are not to be compared, as the estimated inferiority of India Cotton, is one of the causes of its diminished consumption.

England will supply herself again from Turkey, as she formerly did, to a great amount—her ships and capital can be put in motion on the instant and the operation of her efforts may be seriously felt in the South of France, where the whole of this article, (Cotton) has been imported and manufactured since the Peace—but to imagine it can produce more than a momentary sensation in India, is groundless.—It is more the quality than the price, which is regarded all over Europe.

The report of the return of the Marquess of Hastings, which we copied yesterday from a Morning Paper, is said not to be entitled to to credit. A letter written by the Noble Marquess, dated the 20th April last, states, that his Lordship and family were all well, and contains no allusion whatever to anintended return. Many of his Lordship's most intimate friends give not the slightest credit to the report.

[*Beng. Hurk. May* 7.

The non-arrival of our expected Shipping from Rangoon, leads to serious and unpleasant conjectures; as a small Schooner was expected to have followed the Teta-hur, as well as the Brig John Shore. The ship John Munro was also bound for Calcutta, and certainly sufficient time has elapsed to have brought us a report of the Juliana's arrival.

Our last accounts from that quarter, represented that a considerable ferment prevailed amongst the Burmahs, occasioned by an expected visit from the Siamese; who, after having abandoned their former threats, had proceeded northward, and possessed themselves of Junkceylon. Their force consisted of a large fleet of armed vessels, and about 6,000 men, which, as we are informed, were joined by a party of Chinese This circumstance has induced his Burmah Majesty to remove all the Chinamen residing at Rangoon, and bring them to Ava; between which places, dispatches have been passing in rapid succession almost hourly.

The Governor of Martaban had been superceded by a higher military character, and the Viceroy of Rangoon had received His Majesty's instructions to hold himself in immediate readiness for proceeding to the Martaban Frontier, and to take the field if necessary, with all the Forces that could possibly be mustered.

The amount of disciplined troops at Rangoon, are reported to consist of 5000 Musquetry and about 150 pieces of Cannon, the greater portion of which may be considered as nearly non-effective.

The Siamese Ambassadors at the Court of Ava, have been under surveillance for some time past, from an apprehension of their being merely spies. If this should be construed into an indignity offerred generally to the Siamese, although they are not over suspicious in the due observance of such punctilious matters, it might still be an additional stimulus in urging them to vindictive retaliation, which is completely within their power, by the superior organization and magnitude of their resources being far beyond any Force which the Burmahs could for sometime collect. If the Siamese were at this moment, to carry their inclinations into full effect, the Burmahs have no means of preventing them from effecting a coup de main, carrying Rangoon at once, and making an ultimate conquest of the whole country! The consequence of this may be easily inferred, as far as it respects the English trade and property in that quarter, who, by their not having any official Representative, throughout the Burmah Empire, their property could scarcely be expected to meet with protection or respect, in the event of a conquest being effected. Indeed they would necessarily be compelled to assist in the defence of the port, and it might be also deemed necessary, as on a former occasion at Martaban, to sink their ships, so as to block up the navigation of the Syrian River. The Portsea, Exmouth, Edmonston, and Pascoa were also there—but of course, none of these ships, from not being armed, are sufficiently able to protect themselves, much less to break up any thing in the form of a blockade.

[*Ben. Hur. May* 8.

The Extract from Bhilsah is as follows:—"In consequence of a Mutiny occurring in two of Scindiah's Battalions, stationed near Serouge, Lieut. Colonel Hunter of the 27th Native Infantry, has taken the field to prevent their plundering Burseah and this place, which they threaten to do, if their arrears of pay are not discharged forthwith. From the accounts I have received in passing through the country, it appears they have only got 4 rupees a month for several years past. Concluding that the Sirdars had pocketed the remainder, they first give some of them a good licking; and now mean to make up the balance at the expense of the Muhujuns and other wealthy inhabitants here. The Lieut-Colonel has marched to Aund, four stages from Saugor, with the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, 2 Russallahs of Rohilla Horse, and four 6-pounders, which I dare say, will effectually deter the fellows from creating any serious disturbance."

Survey of Sirgoojah.—We understand that orders have been lately issued for the institution of a Survey of Sirgoojah. The country of Sirgoojah is almost unknown to us; but individuals who have visited it, represent it to contain a lofty Table Land called Myn Pat, besides the sources of several considerable Rivers, among which the Hudsoo is the most important. The Province in question is said also to contain many beautiful and romantic vallies, while to the Myn Pat above mentioned is ascribed almost every variety of soil and climate. The district of Mohree, a part of Sirgoojah, is important in a Military point of view as commanding the only pass (called the Pustoo) into the Company's provinces in that direction. Captain Fergusson of the 4th Native Infantry is, we hear, appointed to conduct this Survey.

[*Cal. Jour. May* 8.

On Tuesday afternoon, a Malay Lascar of the Ship Alfred, while bathing at the Police Ghaut, was seized by a Shark and so dreadfully mangled, that his recovery is despaired of.

A Burmah Poney, the property of a wealthy native, met with a similar accident on the morning of the same day; and we have just learned from Acra, that a native Fisherman

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

and a small Bullock were carried off by an Aligator on Monday last a little below Melancholy Point.

[*Bon. Hur. May 9.*

English Extracts.

THE COURIER.

JANUARY 5TH 1822.

The 4th Dragoons arrived on Monday, the 31st ult,. at Tilbury, from Romford, and shortly after commenced their embarkation on board the *Berwickshire* and *Duke of York* East Indiamen, for Bombay, under the immediate superintendence of Col. Sir A. Christie, K. B., which ships arrived yesterday in the Downs. This regiment has particularly distinguished itself in every engagement during the Peninsular war, & the badges upon its standards prove the various battles in which it has been present. A finer body of men, nearly 550 strong, has never yet been seen to embark for India, and the order and discipline displayed upon the occasion, reflects the highest credit upon Col. Dalbiac, and the officers under his command.---*Kentish Gazette.*

JANUARY 7TH 1822.

"MADRID, DEC. 25.

(FROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.)

"There are no conjectures afloat respecting a new Ministry. Every day the opinion iss strengthened, that there will be no change.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Our descamisados (shirtless patriots) are impatiently looking for the arrival of their General-in-Chief, DON RAPHAEL RIEGO; he will be here in a day or two, and his militia, in the meantime, are preparing for the grand enterprise. The clubists meet every evening in private houses, and the activity which they have displayed within the last day or two, excites dismay in the minds of the peaceable.

"The decision of the Cortes on the subject of the disobedience of the Constitutional Authorities of Andalusia to the KING's orders, had produced an effect totally contrary to what good Spaniards had hoped. The intelligence which we have received from the Provinces informs us, that Grenada, Malaga, Murcia, &c. have imitated the example of Cadiz and Seville. The Royal authority is wholly contemned in those districts; and their new addresses to the Cortes contain the following expression:—

"'We all have taken up arms to defend, to the last drop of blood, our Generals and Political Chiefs, who have had courage to brave the orders of despotism.'

"The torch of civil war is at this moment lighted in three parts of Spain.

"The execution of Father MACAO, a Benedictine, at Burgos, produced a great tumult in that town. The authorities had much difficulty in calming the seditious excesses, and several acts of violence took place on that dismal day."

We have received this morning Madrid Papers to the 24th ult. The following is the only article we find in them which is worth extracting. For intelligence of greater interest were refer the reader to our extracts from the Paris Journals of Friday:—

"MADRID, DEC. 20.

"The accounts from Pampeluna speak in such various terms of the disturbances in that city, that it is difficult to get at the truth. Some exaggerate the strength of the insurgents, and suppose, perhaps with reason, that they were aided by the money of foreigners. Others represent the tumult as the effect of a temporary effervescence, arising from false suspicions, by which some ill-disposed persons had succeeded in shaking the well-known fidelity of the Navarrese. A proof that the revolters do not act in harmony with the general opinion of the province, is, that they cry, as it seems, 'The absolute King for ever;' a denomination unknown, and even odious from time immemorial in that kingdom, which has always been so tenacious of its liberties."

On Saturday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edward Paget, K. C. B. was appointed, provisionally, Commander in Chief of all the Company's Forces in India, and Second Member of Council in Bengal, on the death, resignation, or coming away of General the Marquis of Hastings.

Pavillion, Brighton, Dec. 8.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Augustus Quentin, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and Major-General in the Hanoverian Service.

JANUARY 8TH.

"BARCELONA, DEC. 25.

"The movements in Navarre extend into Higher Arragon as far as Huesca. Catalonia contains more than one mountainous district in open insubordination against the Authorities.

"On the evening of the 16th instant, the greatest disorder prevailed in Murcia: the populace and the garrison, it is said, united, and decided upon following the example of Seville. They, in consequence, took oaths to obey no orders emanating from the Ministry, and to march to the defence of any Province which should be attacked, or menaced, by Ministerial despotism, and a courier was despatched to Carthagena, to announce the determination which had been entered into, that Murcia should be ranked among the confederated towns."---*Journal des debats.*

ISLAND OF DOMINICA.

Letters and Papers have been received from the Island of Dominica, dated Nov. 9th. They contain the melancholy tidings of a dreadful fever, that in a few days cut off three officers, one serjeant, two corporals, 56 privates and four women, of his Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, out of 137 who landed there the month previous. Only Colonel Emes, Capt Kysh, Ensign Wyatt, and eleven privates were free from the attack, all the rest being either dead, or in the hospital. The names of the officers who died are, Major Bishop, Lieutenant Armstrong, and Lieutenant Equino.—The companies as the station are, Majors Bishop, Simcockes, and Kysh. Colonel Sir C. Pratt, and the detachments of the 5th at Antigua and Saint Lucie, were in good health on the 11th of November. It was reported in the West Indies, that the 4th, 5th, and 9th, are to be replaced by the 7th, 23d, and 43d regiments.

JANUARY. 9.

Files of papers, and some letters, have come to hand this morning from several of the West India Islands. From St. Domingo they are of the 1st ult' and one of them, dated on that day from Port au Prince, contains the following information:—

"The authorities of this port have fitted out six schooners to check and control the insolence of the pirates that infest these seas. Yesterday they set sail to the eastward. Intelligence was received, by an American ship, that from eight to twelve sail of these marauders were hovering on that part of the coast of this island; and it is to be hoped that the schooners will succeed in capturing some of them. They are well armed, and though some of the piratical vessels are larger, yet they will be fully able to cope with them. Within the last week all merchant vessels have been indiscriminately plundered, and a vast quantity of property has been taken out of them. Several of them have been obliged to put in here to refit, so that it was high time that something should be done to suppress the enemy."

Another communication mentions, that nothing interfered with an advantageous trade, but the desperate audacity of those pests of the West Indies. They swarmed in such numbers, that it was less than an even chance that a ship could run with safety through them.

The accounts from other West India Islands are filled with representations of the same kind; and the newspaper from Jamaica contain no other news than the particulars of the manner in which ships had been plundered: some of them had been scuttled, and the crews turned adrift in small boats, without provisions.

"BAYONNE, DEC. 29.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Spain is completely in a state of civil war. Disobedient Seville persists in not recognising the Spanish Government. Mina appears inert in Gallicia, but what has occurred in Andalusia will not fail to give him fresh encouragement. The Basque provinces are in a ferment.

"On the 27th, there was fighting in the quarter of Vera; the musquetry was heard about a league from Bayonne. A band was forced to retreat upon our frontier, and the troops which form the Health Cordon fired, and some men were put *hors de combat* on both sides. At Severio, a village situated three leagues from Bilboa, a junta of Royalists has been organised. The chief is one Guezala, formerly a guerilla chief of some celebrity. The military detachment, in number 200, which left Bilboa with a view to annihilate this Royalist association, is commanded by officers of the regiment Alexander. It is affirmed that agitation was so great at Bilboa on the 26th, that the authorities proclaimed martial law there."---*Gazette de France.*

JANUARY 10.

The Paris Papers of Monday have arrived, and they entirely demolish the alleged acceptance by the Porte of the *ultimatum* proposed by Russia. There can be no doubt, indeed, that had such an event taken place at the time specified, intelligence of it would, ere this, have reached London and Paris in an authentic shape, which is not the case. On the contrary, the Paris Jornals of Monday discredit the account, and advices from Vienna to the 27th ult. are entirely silent upon the subject. We have also received a private letter from the former capital, dated Sunday last, which says, "Persons who have the best and most frequent correspondence with St. Petersburg, and with the *Corps d'Armée* cantoned on the Pruth, give no credit to the new rumours respecting which I wrote to you yesterday. To them, war continues to appear inevitable, and they openly laugh at the idea that the Russian troops could not to enter *en campagne* because cold weather did not prevail, as if, in Russia, frost did not suddenly set in with prodigsous intensity."

At a late hour this morning we received a Flanders mail, bringing papers to the 8th inst. They contain the following account from Constantinople (*via* Venice), of the sacrifice, by the Sultan, of all his children, and his own subsequent suicide in the presence of the Janissaries, who had revolted because they were denied the pillage of the suburb of Pera. We certainly place no reliance upon this narrative, which, though of a later date, is probably only another version of an alleged catastrophe which reached us more than a week ago, through Belgrade:—

"BRUSSELS, JAN. 6.

"A letter from Venice, which has been communicated to us, and which comes from a very respectable source, contains the following news from Constantinople, which comes down to the 10th of December:—

The SULTAN had irritated the Janissaries, by opposing the pillage of the suburb of Pera, which he had promised them. On the 9th of December, a report was spread that his Sublimity had accepted the *ultimatum* of Russia; at this news howlings were heard before the Seraglio. The SULTAN, having sent for DALI-MULCHI, who owned himself to be the author of this report, cut off his head with his sabre. This execution seemed to quiet for a moment the ferocious soldiery, but towards evening, the Janissaries collecting to the number of 17,000, traversed Constantionople, and commenced the pillage which had been promised them. The Sultan attempted to harangue them, but in vain; he was obliged to return into the Seraglio amidst a volley of balls and stones. Then the mutineers prepared to besiege the Palace, and Mahmoud, losing all hopes of safety, called all his family around him, and sacrificed, with his own hand, his three daughters and his son, exclaiming, in a solemn voice, *The times are accomplished!*'

"At the same moment, the Janissaries, forcing their way on all sides into the palace, appeared, and were struck with horror! He then cried to them, pointing to his son, who lay stretched lifeless at his feet—' The race of Mahomet is going to be extinct: and the reign of the Ottomans is at an end!' (The Turks believe that the reign of the Ottomans will finish with the race of Mahomet, of which Mahmoud was last branch.) Saying these words, he plunged his dagger in his heart, and expired before their eyes.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Captain E. M. Daniell, of the Duchess of Atholl, for Bengal and China; Captain T. Sanders, of the Orwell, and Captain J. Walker, of the *Macqueen*, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the purpose of determining the following question, viz.:—"That this Court confirm their resolution of the 26th September last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of 2,000l. upon the grounds therein stated." At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

JANUARY 14.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 12, 1821.

Whitehall Jan. 9.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the dignities of a Marquis and Duke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Richard Marquis of Buckingham, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and tities of Marquis of Chandos, and Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Whitehall, Jan. 12.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, granting to George Thomas John Earl of Westmeath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Marquis of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stide, and title of Marquis of Westmeath.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Francis Viscount Killmorey, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscoant of Newry and Morne, in the country of Down, and Earl of Killmorey, in the Queen's country.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Henry Stanley Viscount Monck, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of an Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl of Rathdown.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to William Viscount Ennismore, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten the dignity of an Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of Earl Listowel, in the country of Kerry

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to Richard Viscount Mount Earl, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, granting to William Lord Castlemaine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Viscount of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, and tile of Viscount Castlemaine.

The Marquis of Buckingham has been created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Gazette also announces the following promotions in the Irish Peerage, viz.:—The Earl of Westmeath, to be Marquis of Westmeath; Viscount Kilmorey, to be Viscount of Newry and Morne, and Earl of Kilmorey; Viscount Monck, to be Earl of Rathdown; Viscount Ennismore, to be Earl Listowel; Viscount Mount Earl, to be Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl; and Lord Castlemaine, to be Viscount Castlemaine.

The Tees, 26, Captain Thomas Coe, sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday se'nnight for the East Indies, taking despatches to the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal. She is to relieve the Dauntless.

JANUARY 22.

PRICE OF STOCK THIS DAY AT ONE:

Bank Stock 237	India Stock 234½
3 per Cent. Cons. 75⅝	India Bonds 78
3 per Cent. Red. 76⅜	Exchequr Bills (1000*l.*) 5 pm.
2½ per Cent. 87½	
4 per Cent. Cons. 96½	Long Ann. 19⅜
5 per Cent. Navy 107½	Cons. for Account 76

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last, have arrived this morning. The Moniteur officially promulgates two Royal Ordinances, one of which decrees, the suppression of the General Police Directorship, and the other the re-organization of the ten Local Companies which were disbanded in 1817.

A Bulletin of the Chamber of Deputies an-

nounces a public sitting for Saturday, to hear the Report of the Commission charged to examine the projet of law for the regulation of the periodical press.

These papers are, as usual, filled with contradictory rumours respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey, out of which it would puzzle the most acute logician to extract any thing approximating to a determinate fact. We are already more than wearied with these endless reports, which seem to be circulated only for the sake of being afterwards contradicted. We believe, however, it will not be long before something of a more decisive character will appear---a diplomatic production, which will not only destroy the conjectures of the past, but define the principles by which the future is intended to be regulated. Our advices from Paris lead us to this conclusion, but we abstain from mentioning the alleged character of the document alluded to.

IRISH KNIGHTS.---An extraordinary discovery has recently occurred on account of the order of Knighthood having been conferred on Captain Phillimore of the British navy, by the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It appears that, before the Union the Viceroys of Ireland enjoyed the privilege of conferring this honour, but that it was not reserved to them on that occasion, and then devolved wholly on the Sovereign; so that all the Kinghthoods bestowed by the Earl of Hardwick, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Talbot, Duke of Richmond, and the Marquis Wellesley, are found to be null and void. The opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General has been taken, whether the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has any power to confer the honour of Knighthood, and they are both decidedly of opinion, that since the Union no such right has existed. A copy of the opinion has been sent to Lord Wellesley.---Morning Paper.

We mentioned, some days since, the appointment of the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett to the Office of his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland. We announced the appointment when it was resolved on by Government, and the circumstance communicated to the Right Hon. Mr. Saurin. To-day the Patent of Appointment was received in Dublin. Mr. Hodges, King's Messenger, who arrived this morning from London, was the bearer of it.--Dublin Patriot of Saturday.

BATTLE OF CARABOBO.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer of the British Caçadores in Bolivar's army, dated Caraccas, August 20, 1821, gives a more particular account than has yet appeared, of the decisive battle of Carabobo—

'Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the action fought on the 24th of June last, between our forces and the Spaniards, when poor Ferriar received two wounds, of which he died at Valencia, on the 17th of July: he was buried with General Cedeno and Colonel Plaza, in the Campo Santo of the city; the whole of the brigade and most of the inhabitants attended; the President marched with the procession as chief mourner, and Congress has decreed that a mounment shall be raised to his memory, as it was the gallant manner in which he brought our little battalion into action, that gained us the day.

The plain of Carabobo, where we beat the enemy, has been the scene of three general actions. On this occasion, the Spaniards had entrenched part of the ground, and planted artillery upon the heights commanding the pass by which we must approach them, which in some places was so narrow, that we were obliged to pass by single files. The vanguard, which consisted of the British Caçadores, and the battalion of Bravos de Apure, with 500 of Paez's Lancers, entered into action under great disadvantages; as the enemy occupied the heights, and annoyed us very much before we could drive them from their position. This was done by our regiment, the battalion of the Apure having retired in confusion, leaving us engaged with four of the Spanish regiments, viz. Infanta, Castillo, Burgos, and Navarra. It was at this time Colonel Ferriar received his second wound, which splintered the bone below the knee most dreadfully, and at the same moment his horse was bayonetted, and dropped under him. When we gained the hill, our men gave three cheers and rushed upon the enemy, who were attempting to form a square. They fled in every direction, leaving two guns in our possession. We cut off one entire regiment, and took more than three times our own number prisoners. The Lancers then came into play, and cut up the Spanish infantry dreadfully. After a little fighting in the plain, the enemy retired in the utmost confussion, leaving all their ammunition guns, &c. on the field. Colonel Davey who succeeded Colonel Ferriar in the command, was wounded just as we were halted to form and the command then devolved upon——. We pursued the enemy that night two leagnes beyond Valencia, every dragoon taking one of our men behind him. About 2,000 of the Spaniards then threw themselves into Puerto Cabello, and the battalion of Valencay, commanded by the famous Col. Perreira, got into La Guayra, where he capitulated a few days after to General Bolivar, and 600 of his men entered our service. While we remained at the lines of Fuerto Cabello, more than 700 old Spaniards deserted to us and a great number of Creoles.

The loss of our regiment in the battle was very considerable. We went into action 340 officers and men, and lost 11 officers and 95 rank and file, I escaped with a slight wound in the neck; we hav all received, officers & men, the order of *Libertadore*, and our name is changed to *El Regto de Carabobo*. A medal has been granted us by Congress, and the President is to thank the British in General Orders.

We have this moment received orders to march for La Guayra, to embark for Maracaybo, where it is reported that the enemy have made a landing, and that our troops have suffered a partial retreat. We march by day-break to-morrow, so that my time it short for preparing myself. I hope soon to be able to tell you that we have driven the enemy from the Main.

THE TIMES.

DECEMBER 22.

BATTLE OF CARABOBO.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of Battalion of Carabobo,

(formerly called the British Legion), at the decisive battle of Carabobo, on the 24th of June last:---

KILLED---Captain James Scott; Sergeant William Blackburn; Corporals John M'Cartney, and John Ryan; Privates, John Bottomley, William Drummond, James Simpson, John M'Ginnes, Nicholas Ruddy, Robert Haydon, John Green, Stephen Alchen, John Hall, John Duffy, John Shearman, Andrew Grogan, Edward Carrol, Thomas Hammond, Frederick Henricks, Edward Hinks, Thomas Clarke, Charles Baker, John Hudson, John Marsham, John Sells, Joseph Tauro, Patrick Coghlan, Henry Kerr, James Wingate, and John Williams.

WOUNDED---Colonel T. J. Ferriar (since dead); Lieut. Colonel William Devey; Captains, Charles Minchin and Charles Smythe, very dangerously; Lieutenants John Honds,——Henston (since dead), John Hubble, James Matthews, and William Talbot; Sergeants John Hayman (since dead), Hugh Lee (since dead), J. Robinson, Jas. M'Donald, Samuel Mains (since dead), Henry Wylett, and James Farley: Corporals, Thomas Woodward, Edward Griffiths, Edward Bird, William Ashford, Charles Webley (since dead), and Thomas Blair; Band, William Hill; Privates, Michael Brennan, William Bradley, Edward Brown, 1st James Daley (since dead). Thomas Millinton (since dead), Thomas Gidney, Charles Johnston, Thomas Larkin, Simon Pitson, William Robinson, Joseph Smith, James Spence, Charles Varney, Daniel Dowd, Patrick Gelvan, Walter Hardy, Thomas Livingstone, James Nelson, Anthony Stevens, George Spencer, Joseph Donovan, Joseph Ellis, Michard Alman, John Butcher (since dead), Benj. Kailer, William Lawrence, Robert Meadows, James White, John Hubbard, James Martin, Hugh Murray, James Flood, John Hall, James Muggleston, Isaac Evrett (since dead), John Grice, John Haverling, John Howard, James Mills, and James Smith, 2d James Daley (since dead), John Collier (since dead).

ABSTRACT---TOTAL KILLED--- 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 26 privates; making together 30.

WOUNDED---1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 band, and 36 privates; making together 53.

DEAD OF THEIR WOUNDS---1 colonel, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 6 privates; making together 12.

GRAND TOTAL, of killed, dead of their wounds, and wounded. 95.

(Signed) EDWARD BRAND,
Lieut.-Col.
Commanding the Battalion Carabobo

MORNING CHRONICLE,

DECEMBER 5.

We received yesterday, in regular course, the Paris Papers of Saturday last. We gave from the *Moniteur* yesterday the Address of the Chamber of Deputies and the KING'S Answer. The Journals are of course not allowed to make any observations upon these documents, nor do they give any details that serve at all to explain the motives or causes that led to the Address or the Answer. The communication of the Minister of the Interior, stating that the KING would only receive the President of the Chamber and two Secretaries to present the Address, is said to have produced a great sensation amongst the Deputies, but nothing further is stated. No public business was transacted in the Chamber on Friday, except making some decisions respecting the returns of Deputies. The Chamber adjourned without any day being appointed for the next public sitting, and the Members assembled in the Bureaux for the purpose of considering the financial projets. In the Chamber of Peers the projet relative to a sanitary regime was referred to a Special Committee. The Ministers, who it appears had met on Thursday evening at the Hotel of the Keeper of the Seals, assembled again on the evening of Friday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS TUESDAY, DEC. 4.
CRIM. CON. (SPECIAL JURY.)
PENNINGTON V. LOWE.

MR. FREDERICK POLLOCK opened the pleadings, from which this appeared to be an action brought against the defendant, to recover damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. Serjeant PELL stated the case, which was afterwards briefly proved by the witnesses.

John Kilbington deposed to being present at the marriage.

Mr. Raymond, the Parish Clerk, proved the register of the marriage.

Lieut. Franklin, R. N, knew plaintiff from his infancy. Nothing could be more happy than the state in which plaintiff and his wife lived together.

Miss Sarah Rix knew the plaintiff and his wife; the former from infancy; saw them a short time before the separation, they seemed very happy together.

Mr. Francis Alvan is brother of Mrs. Pennington—at the time of her marriage she was about 21; plaintiff appeared about 35. He was carrying on the business of a coal merchant. Witness's father disapproved of the match; his father subsequently forgave them; believes plaintiff was a little embarrassed about 1813, but subsequently more so, perhaps, in 1816. An application was then made to his father for assistance, who refused, except on the terms of a separation. Plaintiff had at that time four children, the youngest was named Ellen Lowe Pennington. Defendant was a teacher at the school, where the witness was educated—he had partially discontinued his acquaintance with the defendant after he left school; but in 1811 or 1812 he met him accidentally, and then their acquaintance recommenced; a year after which he introduced him to plaintiff's house; never saw improper conduct of plaintiff; has seen him intoxicated but very seldom. Plaintiff and his wife separated as persons who wished to come together again; when they separated, he brought his sister home to his own house in his chaise, where she continued for about three or four weeks, from whence she removed to a house in Battersea-fields; she afterwards lived in a house at Woodford with her mother; that was about the year 1818.

Cross-examination of this witness was suspended---His father died 10th July. 1818. Plaintiff after that continued to live separately from his wife; knew of no act by which plaintiff had attempted to live again with his wife.

Ann Dilton, lived at Wanstead; on the 12th August, 1820, defendant hired apartments at her house, as a married man; a week elapsed before he brought a lady, whom he called his wife, he brought also a child, which he called Ellen; they passed as man and wife, and slept together. Mrs. Lowe was confined in September at her house. Mr. Macdonald attended her, the little girl slept in a bed by the side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant BOSANQUET---Had never seen them in bed, but had carried up water to them in the morning.

Re-examined by M. STORKS---Had carried up water in the morning, the defendant having come over night and slept there.

Mr. Alexander Macdonald---Knew the defendant; had attended, in September 1820, a lady who went by the name of Mrs. Lowe, at a house in Battersea-fields. Understood from Mr. Lowe that the lady was his wife; had seen her before, but did not recollect where; there was a child with them, called Ellen; did not remember where he had seen Mrs. Lowe until about three months after, he met Mr. Pennington on the forest. Had known Mr. Pennington in 1814; had attended the family then, in the absence of Mr. Brown, the family doctor.

Mr. Thomas Briggs, solicitor for the plaintiff was called for the purpose of proving the identity of the defendant.

Mary Warby lived with Mr. Lowe and Mrs. Pennington in the Wandsworth-road, and afterwards at Thayden Boyse. Mr. Lowe first began to live in the same house with Mr. Pennington at the latter place. He visited her before while she was residing with her mother, but more frequently while she was residing alone in Wandsworth-road. At Thayden Boyse Mr. Lowe lived in the house with Mrs. Pennington, but he lived there as the friend of Mrs. Pennington. When she left Thayden Boyse on 22d August, she said she was going to Southend for the benefit of her health. Witness left the house herself soon afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN.---The three children were with Mrs. Pennington and the defendant was there as teacher to the children. Could not say that plaintiff knew of their living in the same house.

Mary Hall assisted in the house after last witness left it. Mrs. Pennington brought an infant child on her return from Southend.

Mr. Alvan recalled.---Learned the unfortunate criminality of his sister about the end of December 1820, and immediately made inquiry into it and informed Mr. Penniugton. The children were sent for, but Mrs. Pennington refused to give them up. The children were then living with Mrs. Pennington in the house at Thayden Boyse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN.---Did not knew Lowe lived there as teacher; separation was in July, 1817, was on bad terms with his sister, a suit in equity was now existing between them; did not know of any thing improper in her condnct before the separation, after that event she lived three weeks with witness; the dispute between him and his sister arose from his having withdrawu her support, on account of this affair.

The affidavit of the defendant, by which the plaintiff had been held to bail for 100l. the amount of the maintenance of his four children, was put in and proved.

Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN addressed the Jury for the defendant.

Lord Chief Justice DALLAS then charged the Jury, observing that he wished the question, whether a hushand separated from his wife could maintain this action? should be brought completely before the Court. The amount of damages was for the consideration of the Jury; but he would give leave to the defendant's Counsel, in the event of the verdict being for the plaintiff, to move to set it aside on the ground that the plaintiff and Mrs. Pennington had been separated at the time of the defendant's adulterous intercourse.

The Jury retired from the box for about twenty minutes, and then returued with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 250l.

DECEMBER 7.

Letters have beeu received from the Marquess of HASTINGS, in which his Lordship states that he shall be home by the first of May. We are sorry to add, that his Lordship has not lately enjoyed a good state of health.

PARIS, Nov.29.

The Secret Committee of Nov. 25, in which the draught of the Address was discussed, was very stormy. I shall endeavour to give you a short sketch of that important sitting, as I have heard the facts stated by several Members.

The left side was composed of 95 Members! 90 sat on the extreme right, and 75 in the centre. The reading of the draught of the Address being listened to in profound silence, excited the surprise of the left side, which is not accustomed to hear its adversaries speak such a language before the throne. M. Pasquier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune to demand the suppression of the following paragraph, which he endeavoured to represent as subversive of the respect due to the royal authority;---"We thank your Majesty for the assurances which you have given us of the continuance of peace, in the just confidence that it has not been purchased by sacrifices unworthy of the honour of France and the majesty of the throne." The Manister decla ed that the peace had not been menaced for a single instant, and that the suspicion of its being purchased by the sacrifices hinted at, could only be considered as an insult. If it should be broken it would be in the East, and France would take no part in the war. Why, then, spread alarm in the nation? Why excite distrust of the King's wisdom?

M. DELALOT defended the passage.

The KEEPER of the SEALS attacked it, less with his accustomed vehemence than with an accent of supplication. He advanced the unconstitutionel doctrines, that the Chamber had no right to interfere on questions of foreign policy; and that it ought never to enter into the imagination of any man, that the King can do any thing incompatible with his dignity.

M. de la BOURDONNAYE easily refuted the previous speech, by referring to the principle of ministerial responsibility. It was not the King, he said, whom they attacked---it was the responsible depositaries of his power. The speaker then took a brief review of the events which had taken place in Europe, and endeavoured to show that the Bourbons were far from playing in them that important part which became them.

M. COURVOISIER (Attorney-General) contended that an Address in answer to the King's Speech should be confined simply to congratulation.

General FOX them rose, and in an able speech placed the question on its true ba ses. Without adopting the reasons of the right side he defended the passage which the Ministers had so zealously endeavoured to expunge. He had not, he said, contemplated the relations of France with foreign powers under the same point of view as M. de la Bourdonnaye; but he understood the general principles of national policy, which made it advisable for the Ministers of the King of France to defend the cause of nations endeavouring to obtain a Constitutional Government. He concluded by an eloquent argument, that France ought to be the mediatrix between the rights of nations and the pretensions of absolute power.

Mr LANE animadverted with his usual vehemence on the employment of the word *purchased*, which appeared to him unheard of in Parliamentary usages. The speaker then pointed out the abuse of the King contained in the passage in question.

The orators above-mentioned, and others, mounted successivel by tribune. the The discussion become highly animated.—Frequent personalities and recriminations were addressed to the Ministers. The left side reproached them severely forallowing Naples and Piedmot to be sacrificed. The Ministers answered by quoting the example of England in the same circumstances. They appeared to be thrown into consternation. One of them is even represented to have shed tears. At last the vote was put, and the passage obnoxious to Ministers was supported by a great majority, composed of the right and left sides. The latter did not defend the offensive expressous with the same intentions as the former, but it defended the principle. that the Chamber is eutitled to make similar representations to the King. You may easily conceive the embarrasssment of Ministers deserted by their majority, and exposed to such a violent attack. They had now no other alternative but to resign, or to dissolve the Chamber. There are a thousand

reports on this subject. It is said they will resort to the ancient law of elections; but the budget must first be voted. How can that be done?

It is said that violent and inconsiderate counsellors have advised his Majesty not to receive the Address which has been voted. This would be to evince a disregard of his dignty, and an ignorance of high duties, which his Majesty will be careful not to exhibit.

THE NEW TIMES.

November 30.

Lincoln's Inn-fields Bible Association.—Yesterday evening, the General Meeting of the above Association was held at Great Queen-street Chapel. At seven o'clock, Robert Grant, Esq. took the Chair, in the absence of the President, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, whose official duties, it was stated, detained him in Ireland. The Chairman, who opened the business of the day, observed, it would be unnecessary for him to detain the Meeting by an address, as the Report which was about to be read would more satisfactorily detail the exertions and labours of the Society.—The Report was then read; it stated that since the last Report 155 Bibles and 121 Testaments had been distributed, making a total of 2811. The Ladies had circulated 63 Bibles and 44 Testaments, but there was a great want of collectors in the Committee. The Financial Report was then read, by which it appeared that 18l. had been collected at the last Meeting; that the donations and subscriptions amounted to 94l. exclusive of 7l, 3s. collected among the workmen at Messrs. Spode and Copeland's manufactory; 100l. had been given to the British and Foreign Society for copies of the Scripture; the Parent Society was still continuing its prosperous course. The Report concluded by calling for additional aid and assistance.—It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the Report should be printed, &c. under the direction of the Committee. —W. B. Hudson, Esq. and other Gentlemen then addressed the Meeting in able speeches; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.—A liberal collection was made at the doors.

As soon as the necessary repairs of the South front of the Royal Exchange are completed, it is intended to commence cleansing the interior of that building, and put into thorough repair the mutilated statues of the late Kings and Queens of England, which are placed in niches around the quadrangle of the Exchange. The following is a pretty accurate list of the repairs wanting, exclusive of tattered robes and broken sceptres:—Edward I. is in want of two fingers; Henry VIII. needs feather in his cap; Charles II. wants a left arm; William III has lost his nose; and Queen Anne three fingers on her right hand; George III. requires a left arm, and many are without shoes, and have broken orbs.

PREROGATIVE COURT, Nov. 20.

FORBES ACAINST GORDON.

This was an amicable suit, instituted for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Court on the validity of two papers (marked A. and B), which were propounded as codicils to the will of the late John Forbes, Esq. of New, in the County of Aberdeen: and of Fitzroy-square, London who died on the 20th of last June, leaving some real estates, and also a personal property estimated at near 350,000l.

The deceased also left behind him the following relations:—one maiden sister of advanced age, six children of a deceased brother, two of one deceased sister, and seven of another deceased sister, besides a considerable number of grand nephews and grand nieces.

The party promoting the suit was Charles Forbes, Esq. a nephew of the deceased, and one of the executors named in his will; the other party was Miss Jane Caroline Gordon, a minor, and one of the grand nieces of the deceased, acting by her father and assigned guardian, George Gordon, Esq.

On the part of the executor an allegation in six articles had been given in, pleading in substance as follows:—

That the deceased, on the 2d of May, 1820, executed a formal will, and immediately after the execution took his Solicitor (Mr. Hutchinson) apart and asked him whether any particular form of words be requisite for the purpose of bequeathing legacies to relatives and friends; and on being answered in the negative, so far as regarded absolute pecuniary bequests, he then expressed his intention to make, at a future time, a codicil himself for that purpose. On the 12th of June, 1821, he called at Mr. Hutchinson's chambers in Lincoln's Inn, with the above-mentioned will, and also with the paper B, (which was in his own hand-writing) saying he wished a new will to be made, with the alterations contained in that paper. Mr. H. having compared the will and proposed alterations, told him that a new will would not be necessary, as the events contemplated in the alteration were for the most part provided for in the existing will, and the other might be provided for in a codicil. The Solicitor then observing that the residuary clause in the will was revoked in paper B, asked the deceased how he wished that to be disposed of, to which he replied, he meant it to go to his executors, and considered that such would be the effect of the words in paper B. The deceased then told Mr. Hutchinson to prepare such codicil at his leisure; but as he appeared them to be in good health, and as Mr. Hutchinson was just at that time called to the continent on urgent business, the the latter deferred the preparation of the codicil till his return. In the meanwhile, however, the deceased was taken suddenly ill about nine o'clock on the evening of the 30th of January, and died in a few hours. On the 30th of that month a search was made among his papers, and the other testamentary paper (marked A), also in his hand-writing, was found in the drawer of his writing table, where he usually kept his paper of value. In the forenoom of this day the deceased's butler having come into the room to see if his master wanted any thing, had observed him sitting at the writing table with his pen, and went near enough to observe that he had before him a paper of the size of a foolcap sheet, written almost all over (as paper A is). On being interrupted, the deceased put the paper into the desk, and on the search afterwards made, no other paper answering to this description was found there.

Upon this allegation six witnesses were examined who spoke fully up to the plea and added several other confimatory circumstances.

The following were the contents of the two papers propounded:—

PAPER B.—Personal Estate.

2d Page, bottom line, Omit altogether exeption the ship Bombay, which is repeated cagain in the page following.

3d. "Omit altogether the occupation of the house at Bellabeg by my niece Stuart, since deceased, and place the provision for her daughter and son in its proper place.

4th. "Eleven lines in this page, as marked that ("), to be omitted as unnecessary."

8th. "It being evident that three of the four nieces there alluded to are past the age of childbirth, it is my meaning that, at their death, the principal sum from which they derive the annual income, should be divided among the number of my great nieces that may be then alive, in place of making them my residuary legatees.

9th. "Two years' wages to the servants that may be living with me at the time of my death, in place of one, and a legacy of 200l. to my coachman, and the same to my butler, in addition thereto.

"The residue of my estate I bequeath, in trust, to make good and answer such legacies and remembrances to friends, as I may nominate in a codicil to this my will when I can particularly ascertain its amount, as at present it is liable to considerable diminution."

PAPER A.

"London, March 1, 18821.

"In the case of my inability to make a regular codicil to my will, made and published 2d May, 1820, I desire the following to be taken as a codicil to, and a further part of my said will; I revoke that part of my will wherein I bequeath, in the 9th page thereof, the residue of my personal state to and among my grand nieces that may be living at the time of my death, and in lieu thereof will and bequeath to my grand nieces the sums that may fall into the residue on the death of such of my nieces as may die or depart this life without issue them surviving; to be paid to, and divided among, such of my grand nieces as may be in life, at the death of every such niece respectively."

"I direct my executors to give up to my tenants in Aberdeenshire, the first half year's rent they may have to pay at the first term of Mattinmas or Whit-sunday after my decease.

"As the ship Bombay is now on the last of her chartered voyages, the object in retaining an interest in her no longer exists, except in the event of her being chartered again on reasonable terms by the Company, in which case I should be willing to make some sacrifice to get John Shepherd a command."

"In case of the death of my cousin, the Rev. Thomas Gordon, and of my cousin, the Rev. Robert Shepherd, of Deviot, before me I desire that the sum left to each of them by my will may be divided equally among and between the widow and daughters of each. I am sole trustee to the marriage articles of Daniel Ross, of Calcutta, with his late wife, Elizabeth Forbes; its amount 8381. 10s. 1d. in the Consols, standing in the name of John Forbes, Charles and Michie Forbes, the husband has the interest during his life, and on his death, it is to be divided among a large family."

"I bequeath to my executors in trust 5000l. to be by them applied as donations to five of the Hospitals supported by voluntary contribution situated at or near the most public entrances to London that admit casualties at all hours of the day or night."

"I leave 2000l to my executus in trust for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Don, in Strath Don, the situation to be chosen by them."

"I bequeath the following legacies:—To Joseph Cotton, Esq. of the Trinity House, 8000l.; Major D. Mitchell, 1000l.; Mrs. D. Morley, 2000l.; her daughter, Miss H. Morley, 1000l.; Miss C. Patrick, 1000l.; Lady Grant, wife of the late Sir Archibald Grant, of Monimusk, 1000l.; each of her five Daughters, 500l.; Mrs. Grant, of Drumennor's three Daughters, each 500l.; my remaining cotemporaries, John Forbes, Comptroller-General, Gordon Forbes, and James Forbes, as a memorial for a ring, each 100 guineas; my old India friends, E Ravenscroft, E. Russell Howe, J. Smith, T. Wilkinson, W. Page, J. Morris, D. Inglis, G. Simson, Generals La Maquarrie, and Benjamin Gordon, Alexander Gray, P. Shewcroft, and R. Henshaw, each for a ring 100 guineas.

"To my friend, A. Tullob, 100 guineas, as a token of my regard. I leave my coachman and butler 200l. each over and above what they will be entitled to by my will: I recommend Alexander Gray to be retained, at a salary, to assist my executors in winding up my estate. To Wm. E. Montgomerie, the son of my former commissioner, A. Montgomerie, Esq. of Annick Lodge, I bequeath 5000l. for the esteem I bore his father, and the obligation I have been under to him. I desire my executors to pay in 500l. to the Middlesex Hospital, as a donation from me. To the widow of my late nephew, Tho. Forbes, I leave 500l."

This paper was subscribed by deceased on the three first pages, but not on the fourth.

The case was very ably argued by Drs. Swaby and Philimore, for the executor; and Drs. Lushington and Macham, for the legatee. It was contended on the one side, that both the papers should be admitted to probate; and on the other, that both were to be rejected, paper A as having been abandoned by the testator, and paper B as being in its nature merely deliberative.

The Court (Sir J. Nicholl) then proceeded to deliver its judgement.

The Learned Judge observed, that this was a question ralative to the validity of two informal papers; and though the principles by which the Court is guided in the decision of such cases are tolerably familiar to most of those persons who are in the habit of attending to its decisions, and perfectly so to the Gentlemen who practise here, yet it is not amiss now and then to repeat a few of the most general propositions, for the satisfaction of the parties concerned, more especially in a case like the present, where the amount of the property is so very considerable, and the individuals interested in the decision are so numerous.

If a paper, on the face of it, is in legal construction an imperfect and unfinished paper, evidence of intention is let in, and must be taken into consideration in order to determine whether it can be admitted to probate as containing the last will of the deceased. And in order to give it that validity, the evidence must satisfy the legal conscience of the Court, either that the deceased, abandoning the intention of perfecting it, intended it to operate in its unfinished state; or that if he intendeed to give it a more formal execution, he was prevented by the act of God, or other causes beyond his own control.

Certainly the legal presumption is against a paper which, on the face of it, is, in legal construction, imperfect; for such imperfection implies an intention on the part of the testator to do something more to it, in order to render it operative; and the burthen of proof lies on the party setting up the paper to oust this presumption. He must furnish evidence to shew either that the testator had not intention of doing more to the paper, or that if he had, he was prevented by a Vis Major from carrying it into effect.

But though a legal presumption against a paper of this description exists in every case, yet that presumption varies in degree, in proportion to every conceivable degree of imperfection. Sometimes the paper is manifestly a deliberative memorandum, the mere inception of a testamentary act; and then the circumstances must be strong and forcible indeed, which can prove, that the mind of the testator, notwithstanding the appearance of the paper, was in truth made up to the particular dispotal of the property in question. Sometimes the degree of legal imperfection is slighter, and is more easily overpowered by other indications of a final testamentary intention. Nay, there may be instances, in which it is matter of legal doubt, whether the paper on the face of it i to be considered as perfect or imperfect.—And it must not be forgotten, that by the law of this country, a disposition of personal property, in the handwriting of the testator, requires no particular formality; but must be held valid, if the circumstances afford a fair inference that such was the testator's intention.

In present case, two papers in the handwriting of the testator are propounded, as codicils to a will which is not in dispute. The first of these, in point of time, is paper A, and it is also the most important. Upon the face of it, it purports to be a codicil. It is dated. On three sides the writing is continued to the bottom, and on each of those three sides it is subscribed by the testator. On the fourth side the writing is not continued to the bottom, and that side is not subscribed. The Court is of opinion that such a paper, on the face of it, must be holden to be in legal construction, an imperfect paper, and that evidence of intention must be resorted to, to determine whether it is or is not entitled to probate, with reference to the principles before stated; but the amount of evidence by which the intention is to be determined will not rest on any one isolated circumstance, nor even on the deposition of a single witness. The question to be determined is a question of fact in the first instance, whether the testamentary intention of the deceased went along with the instrument.

The history of the deceased must be taken into the account. He was a gentleman residing in Fitzroy-square, who died suddenly at the advanced age of 78. His fortune was very large, the personality being estimated at 350,000l. which had all been acquired by the pursuits of business as a merchant; and it is almost unnecessary to add that he was a person of intelligence and sound understanding.

His nearest living relation was a sister, a lady of course far advanced in life; besides her he had many other relations, fourteen nephews and nieces, and a still greater number of grand nephews and nieces. He had also many friendships formed in the course of a long life. He had some real estates, both in Scotland and England, of the former of which countries he was probably a native. He had disposed of the succession to his Scotch estates, according to the forms of that law, in 1816. In May 1820, he executed a long and formal will, prepared by his solicitor, Mr. Hutchinson, disposing of his real estates in England, and also of the bulk of his personality among his relations. The residue was about 130,000l., out of which he clearly intendeed to give further legacies by a separate codicil. Indeed in the residuary clause of the will he excepts such part as he might give by a future codicil. This intention is further spoken to by Mr. Hutchinson. In the course of preparing that will the testator intimated to him that he intended to make such a codicil, and it was to meet that intention that the clause was so drawn. Again, after the execution, the testator reverts to the same intention, by asking his solicitor whether any particular form of words would be necessary for the codicil; and the solicitor tells him it would not. The deceased it appears was a man of few words; but Mr. Hutchinson naturally enough understood that it was his wish to keep to himself the particulars of these intended legacies among friends.

This evidence lays a very strong foundation of probability in favor of any codicil that might be found in the deceased's handwriting after his death. Accordingly, on reading the will the expressions in the residuary clause made his friends expect that a codicil would be found. A search was therefore immediatly made, and the paper A was discovered.

It next becomes important to consider the appearance and character of this paper. It bears date in March, 1821, nearly ten months after the execution of the will. Near the beginning occur these words: "in case of my inability to make a regular codicil." Now it has been argued that these words render it a conditional codicil, but the Court cannot accede to this suggestion. On the contrary the expressions seen more strongly to mark the caution of the testator, that this paper should substantially operate. Then comes the clause relating to the residue; and it is observed that this alteration of the disposition of the residue is different from that communicated to the Solicitor; but the deceased did not wholly rely on the codicil to be prepared by the Solicitor. He probably meant nearly to exhaust the residue in legacies, and if so, it is not unlikely that he would revoke the bequest.

The testator signs his name at the end of every completed page. What are the rational inferences from this state and appearance of the paper? First, by signing he shows that he had made up his mind, at least so far; that he

means the paper not to serve as a mere deliberative memorandum, but to posses some greater weight and efficacy. Secondly, what inference is afforded by his not signing the 4th page? Why, that the paper is still in progress. Having only given about 30,000l. out of 150,000l., which he probably meant to exhaust, it is reasonable to assume that he was deliberating not on what he had already given, but on what remained to give. This inference is further corroborated by the writing of the paper. It is clearly not writen *uno contextu*. One of the later bequests, that to Mr. Montgomerie, is in different character and hand-writing from the part preceding, The same may be observed of the bequest to the Mddlesex Hospital; and the last clause of all, that relasing to the widow of Mr. Thomas Forbes, is evidently written in a more imperfect hand, with a different pen and ink from any of the frmer.

Such being the appearance of this paper, so conformable to the sort of codicil that was to have been expected from the previous history and declarations of the deceased, I will not say that the mere circumstances of his sudden death, and of its being found in his repository with other papers of moment, would not be sufficient to support the instrument.

But here are several other circumstances all corroborative of the same inferance. The witnesses speak to his habit of writing at at the table where the paper was found: one says he almost lived at that table. It was his custom to put the papers he had been writing into the desk. This paper is so found, as as if it had been very recently put aside in this manner.—[Here the Learned Judge went minutely into the descripton given by several witnesses of its being found the uppermost thing in the desk, on the banker's book, all the other papers being more carefully put away.]

Then it is found in the situation in which a paper in progress would be found. But this is not all. It is incontestable that the testator must have had reference to it within a few hours of his death. He had been slightly indisposed for two or three days, and had that morning sent Mr. Grey with a check of 600l. to his bankers—that check is produced and bears date on the very day, the 20th of June. He has recourse to the banker's book in his desk, and this paper is found upon the banker's book: it is therefore in all probability the last paper that he looked at. He was however somewhat better on that day than he had been for two days before, so that he might not feel it urgently neccessary to complete the whole at that moment, but still it was in progrees. At nine o'clock that evening he was struck with death. Under these circumstances is there the least reason to consider this as an abandoned paper? Why, it is said this is to be inferred from his having given paper B to his solicitor. Now the whole of B is clearly not the sort of codicil which be proposed to make; but it contains instructions for a will. He therefore selected from A what he meant to give by will, and reserved what he meant to give by codicil. In such a proceeding there is no inconsistency whatever, nor any thing showing the slightest departure from the intentions expressed in A. On consulting Mr. Hutchinson he finds a new will not to be necessary, and after this consultation it is clear that the will of May 1820 is to remain as his will, that Mr. Hutchinson is to draw one codicil relative to the residue, from B, and that the testator means to pursue his original idea of a codicil of his own for the other legacies.

The Court here went carrefully over Mr. Hutchinson's evidence relative to paper B, and showed that that evidence was much stronger than the plea, to support paper B as final instructions for a codicil relative to those parts of the testator's intentions which he meant to communicate to his solicitor. With regard to such final instructions, the the testator having done all that depended on him, and the formal execution being only delayed by the act of the Solicitor, every rule of the Court requires that paper B should be pronounced for, as well as A.

What may be the effect of these two codicils on the disposition of the residue must be left to the Court of Construction. As to the objection that pronouncing for these papers will only carry into effect part of the deceased's intentions, this happens every day with wills that are and must be established.

The Court then adverted to several circumstances confirmatory of its preceding observations on paper A. Mindenhall, the deceased's butler, had seen him writing but a day or two before his death at a paper exactly similar to this; and no similar paper was found in his desk. Mr. Forbes Mitchell observed on the first discovery of the paper, a freshness in the ink of the last paragraph or two, which has since gone off. It is a known fact, that fresh ink does assume greater blackness after a short exposure to the air.

Upon the whole, the Court observed, that it had gone into the evidence very minutely not on account of the least doubt or difficulty in the case, but for the satisfaction of the numerous parties interested in this large property. It was however clear, that the intention of the deceased went along with these papers down to his death, and that the execution was prevented as to one by the occupation of the Solicitor, and as to be other by the act of God—it therefore pronounced for both codicils.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

NOVEMBER, 4TH.

WOOL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.—A very important blunder has been current in the public prints lately, respecting the price of fine wool from Van Dieman's Land. The highest price only was quoted, namely 10*s*. 4*d*. per lb. whereas but one lot obtained so much. There were 19 lots sold by Messrs. Marsh and Ebsworth on the 17th August last, at Garraway's; prices of 10 lots from 10*s*. 4*d*. and 5*s*. 6*d*. down to 3*s*. thence with the remaining lots, as low as 2*s*. 7*d*. They were all sold to manufacturers, and the quality deemed fully eqael to the best Spanish, and nearly upon a level with the Saxon. This fine race of sheep has been raised in New South Wales, by the patriotic exertions of Mr. MacArthur, from the very small beginning of a few Spanish sheep imported by him from the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps three and twenty years ago. A few years afterwards, at the late King's annual sale at Kew, he purchased some Merino rans, from which he has bred the superior part of his present flock. He was quite confident, at that time, of the success which he has since so fortunately experienced, and in the sequel, his spirited boast will doubtless be made good—of a sufficient growth of fine wool, in the beautiful climate of New South Wales, to to supply all the manufacturers in Britain. His present stock is stated at about 7000, of a number of varieties, one-seventh of them being of the finest fleece and purest breed.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

Miss Elizapeth Lane, a young lady of respectable and highly interesting appearance, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lane, of Pentonville, her mother and father, attended to exhibit articles of the peace, against an elderly woman named *Reardon* (in custody) under the following singular circumstances:—

Miss Lane had been frequently met and accosted by the prisoner, as being her mother; that, on one particular occasion, when she was near Battle-bridge, on the road to Paddingtan, the prisoner came up to her and said, "Betsey, my child, don't you know your mother?—You must remember when we were in the Poultry Compter together; and why don't you call me mother?" At another time she was met by her, when she said—"Suppose I were to take you away in a coach now; you are my child; you are a ——; and as to that man you call father, he is not your father—Mr. Leslie is your father; and you are a vile wretch for not calling me mother." The articles went on to state that Miss Lane, to screen herself from this public abuse, sought shelter in a shop, where she remained for a long time, until she conceived the prisoner had left the place; but, on her leaving the shop, she again came up to her and said—"I am not going to annoy you again, but I will take care that you do not remain under that villain's roof much longer." For a long time past, these and other threats induced her to believe that the prisoner meditated some design against her person, and she therefore songht to impose upon her some restriction that should determine her to forego her intention.

The Articles also contained an affidavit of Mr. Lane, which stated, that Miss Lane was the daughter of himself and his wife; that the defendant had, about sixteen years since, had a natural daughter by a Mr. Leslie, a gentleman who was an inmate in his honse; that the defendant, conceiving the deponent's daughter to be hers, had continually for many months past, come to his house and insulted his family because she was refused admission, or his daughter permitted to accompany her.

The defendant said, she was perfectly satisfied that the young lady was her daughter, and that all she wished for was, that the young lady should have a perfect knowledge of who she was, and that she (defendant) should receive from her that respect, which as a parent, she had a right to demand. She did not wish, she said, to take her from the care of Mr. Lane, because she saw that her child was much better provided for than she could possibly do for her; but she could not forget the feelings of amother. For many years she had entirely lost her, and had walked many hundreds of miles in search of her, when, about five years ago, she saw her accidentally with Mr. Lane and immediately claimed her. She concluded with earnestly observing, that she had too much affection for her to do her the slightest injury.

Mr. Lane said it was but justice to the woman to declare, that it was correctly stated by her, that she had a daughter by Mr. Leslie, and he could assure her for her gratificarion, that the child was at an excellent school and well provided for; and added, on his word, that he did not know where she was.

The defendant, looking directly in the young lady's face, said "that is my child."

The CHAIRMAN said, it was evident that she was mistaken in her person, but said the Court would not detain her a prisoner by requiring her to procure bail, if she would enter into a recognizance of 50*l*. to keep the peace towards Mr. Lane and his family.

The defendant.—I have no intention to hurt them.

DECEMBER, 23D.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

A Royal Ordinance, appointing a new Ministry, was published in the *Moniteur* of the 15th inst.—In the new distribution of power the Department of Foreign Affairs falls to the Viscount de Montmorency; Department of War to the Marshal Duke de Belluno: the Department of the Interior to Monsieur Corbiere; the Seals and the Department of Justice to M. Peyronnet; the Marine to the Marquis de Clermont Tonnerre; while M. de Villele undertakes the care of the Finances. A private letter intimates that the Department of Foreign Affairs was originally designed for the Count de Blacas, knowu by his embassy to the Court of Rome, and his satisfactory arrangement of the ecclesiastical matters which were intrusted to his discretion; but M. de Villele, who is considered as the actual head of the Administration, would not recognize the appointment. Another account, however, affirms that M. de Blacas, who is now at Rome, is actually to appear as the ostensible head of the Ministry, and that the Viscount de Montmorency will immediately resign the office to him on his arrival, and accept for himself the Department of the Household.

The new Ministers are all of the Royalist party, but, with two exceptions, are little known in this country.

M. de Villele, who, from his superior talents, is considered the leader of the new Cabinet, was, with his friend Corbiere, a member of the ministry just dissolved; but neither he nor his friend took any dicisive part in the measures of the Administration; they were in fact, only nominally Ministers, not being intrusted with any distinct functions but had been taken into the Cabinet from a motion that their junction would have conciliated the Royalist party of which they had been the leaders. Like all half measures, however, this coalition impaired instead of strengthening the power of the late Ministres: for MM. Villele and Corbiere were considered to be deserters from their party which, under a new leader, showed itself more hostile than ever to the Government; and the situation of the two friends, notwithstanding their acknowledged talents, became insignificant and almost ridiculous, as they held no places either of power or dignity. It has long been seen that they would take the first opportunity of emancipating themselves from a situation so degrading to men of talent; and they have at length succeeded in acquiring that importance in the State, to which none will disallow their claim on the score of knowledge and ability.

M. Peyronnet, the new Keeper of the Sealps, is a lawyer, and was lately Procureur-General, in which capacity he conducted, last summer, the state-trial in the Chamber of Peers.

The Viscount Montmorency, the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was formerly a deputy to the States-General, and in that capacity was one of the most violent of the revolutionary party; but soon became disgusted with the projects of his brother reformers and withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of Madame de Stael; the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time threw a gloom a over his character, which has never been entirely dissipated, and till lately he has passed his days almost entirely in seclusien. Buonaparte banished him in 1811, but afterwards recalled him taking care, however, to have him closely watched. He seized the earliest opportunity of joining the Bourbons, and on their restoration became a member of the House of Peers, where, for the last three years, he has distingu shed himself by a strenuous opposition to the Ministers. In 1818 he delivered a speech against the proposed law of censorship, though he declared himself a friend of severe measures for the repression of the licentious character of the French periodical press, which, however, he thought offended rather by its immoral and irreligious, than by its political, excesses. He was one of the minority which voted that the censorship should continue but for one year. He has ever professed himself a steady friend the Charter. He belongs to one of the oldest families in France: he is about 52 years of age.

The Duke de Belluno, the new War Minister, is better known to the English reader by the name of Marshal Victor: he is one of Buonaparte's Marshals, and was the principal General under Joseph Buonaparte at the battle of Talavera. He was, however, one of the earliest of the Marshals who adhered to Louis XVIII. after the first abdication of Napoleon, and kept his fidelity unimpeached during the hundred days: he has therefore been considered with particular favour at Court, and has been trusted on several important occasions. Last year he was employed to repress the insurrectionary spirit which, during the first successes of the Italian revolution, manifested itself so unequivocally in the southern departments of France. He completely succeeded in this difficult mission, and without any measure of extraordinary rigour. He is celebrated for intrepidity, which is united with great mildness of disposition: but upon the whole is considered rather a man of inflexible honour, than of extraordinary talent.

The Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, the new Minister of Marine, is a man of practical knowledge, and of considerable ability: he was the chairman of the Committee of Peers which was appointed to examine the propriety of abolishing the *droit d'aubaine*; and it was chiefly owing to his elaborate inquiry and earnest recommendation that the odious and unjust law was abolished. He belongs to an old and noble family.

Mr. Lauriston, the new Minister of the Household, is a descendant of the famous Mississippi Law: he was distinguished under Buonaparte, both as a general and as a diplomatist; but ever since the first abdication of his old master he has remained faithful to the cause of the Bourbons, though he has been almost invariably hostile to the King's Ministers. He is reckoned a man of talent, but of an impatient and violent temperament. One anecdote is told of him that redounds to his honor. He was intrusted by Buonaparte with several important functions, about the time of the murder of the Duke d'Enghien; and soon after that event, in a conversation with Caulincourt, who had been engaged in that disgusting act of violence, he exclaimed—"The First Consul knew me too well to propose so disgraceful a task to me." He then proceeded to reproach Caulincourt in language so severe as to provoke a challenge, which was readily accepted; but Buonaparte, in order to prevent the duel, sent him away from the metropolis.

Of Messrs. Villele and Corbiere we have already spoken. It may be sufficient to add that the former, who has accepted the department of Finance Minister, has already distinguished himself repeatedly on financial questions; and that the latter (the new Minister for the Interior) is a lawyer who, when in apposition, made a powerful speech in favour of the institution of trial by jury.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF UNPAID ACCEPTANCES.

PEARSE *v.* MAYHEW.

This was an action brought against the defendant, as drawer of a bill of exchange for 17*l*. 10*s*.

It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Cooper, the acceptor of the bill, had absconded; & on that arose the question of the defendant's liability, which was contested by the defendant on the ground that the plaintiff had received and retained some linen as collateral security, and had agreed to give the acceptor time for the payment—an agreement which it was contended, discharged the drawer (who was also endorser) from all liability upon the bill.

The COURT held it to be clear, that where the holder of a bill gave time for the payment of it, in consequence of any arrangement with the acceptor, he could not subsequently turn round upon the drawer, unless the latter were an assenting party to the previous extension of time for payment. But here it was for the Jury to say whether the subse-

(*Continued in the Additional Supl.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1822.

(Continued from the last page Supt.)

quent promises of the defendant to pay the bill had not waved the opportunity of which he might have had otherwise the benefit.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

In the above case it was in evidence, from the copy of a letter taken by a copying machine, that the defendant had promised payment of the bill.

After the case, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE asked (but without reference to the verdict) whether it had not been held that the copy of a letter from a copying machine was not evidence unless examined with the original at the time.

Several Counsel, in reply, informed the Court, that some such opinion had been given, but they did not name the particular case.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

DECEMBER 14TH.

Right of the Crown to dismiss any Military Officer without the intervention of a Court Martial.

The present Lord Erskine's opinion on this subject, dated Serjeant's Inn, Sept. 8, 1801, contains the following concluding sentence :—

"I am bound to add, that the parties are wholly without remedy. The King is at the head of the Army; his will is the law; and neither his conduct, nor the reasons of it, can be examined in any Court, civil or military. When his Majesty dismisses an Officer, his military character is utterly gone; and although he may have purchased all his commissions, from the highest to the lowest ranks, he must of course lose his purchase money, and the fruits of it, with the loss of his station. Every man who makes himself a soldier knows, or ought to know, that this is condition."

DECEMBER 26, 1821.

That destructive and depopulating malady, smallpox, has, we regret to say, increased to an alarming height, in the city of Chichester. It is also prevalent at Lichfield, and the number of cases have increased within the last few days.

The Glasgow Chronicle says,—"With reference to a paragraph in a late number, we are informed that it is at present next to impsssibie to get money invested on satisfactory security, either heritable or personal, at 5 per sent. Several thousand pounds have been lately lent on per-sonal bonds, bearing int erest at only 4 percent. and there is much still in the market at the same rate. The wonder indeed is, while the produce of land and almost everything else have suffered a much greater pro, portional diminution, and there is so greatan unemployed apital in the country, thatthe reduction of terest is not general.

NEW LIFE BOAT.—*The Caledonian Mercury* says—A new life-boat has been built at Ayr, and is now ready for launching. The inside of the boat is fitted up with air-tight boxes in place of cork-wood, which ship and unship; and the cork on the outside is fastened so as to admit the air to pass between it & the plank, which will tend to prevent tbe rapid decay which would otherwise take place in this part of the boat.

DECEMBER 27.

We find, by the *Gazette* of Tuesday, that Deputy Asstistant Commissary General Wetherman, lately in charge of the Commissariat Department at the Babamas, having failed to pay over to his superior the whole of the balance of the public money which ought, according to his accounts, to have been paid over, has been dismissed from his Majesty's service; as has Deputy Commissary General Vaux, he having executed the duties of his office in the Peninsula, in a mode which has subjected the Public to great loss, and himself to considerable surcharges.

A Requisition is about to be presented to the High Sheriff of Norfolk, requesting him to call a Meeting of the county, to take into consideration the present most truly alarming state of Agriculture. A similar requisition will be shortly presented to the High Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

DECEMBER 28th.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says—"A single house in Philadelphia has within nine months, sold a million of dollars in gold, to be shipped for England, to pay for *foreign manufactured goods*."

THE BOND PROPERTY.—*The Cheltenham Chronicle* says, "Our readers cannot have quite forgotten the extraordinary circumstance of the immense sum of money (100,000l. at least), left undevised, by Mistress Sarah Bond a few months since. The natural consequence of such a circumstance has been the assertion of various and very numerous claims of affinity in several parts of the country :—but we have some, and no small, reason for believing, that the successful claimant is at this moment a gardener, residing and labouring in Cheltenham.—His name is Evans, and if we be not misinformed, he is now in the employment of [illegible] enabled to glean, it appears that a professional Gentleman, nearly connected with the family of Bond, of Marshfield, in endeavouring to trace the pedigree of the branch with which he was immediately concerned, discovered the relationship of Gardener Evans, and, with a spirit which must reflect immortal honour on his name, has undertaken the poor man's cause in so liberal a manner, as nothing but the most perfect confidence of success could warrant. Happy shall we be in recording that success."

VARIETIES.

BILGE WATER NOT WISKEY.

COURT OF REQUESTS, HOLBORN.—A case of rather a curious nature, and which was characterized rather by the absurd credulity of the parties than by its novelty, came before the Commissioners on Thursday last. A man of the name of O'Regan attended the Court, to shew cause against a summons which had been issued, calling upon him to pay a debt of 18s, which was alleged to be due by him to a person who stated his name to be Higgins. The parties were both Irishmen, and exhibited a good deal of irritation, as well as confusion, in their respective stories. With some difficulty the following facts were collected from their respective statements: On Thursday-week, about nine o'clock in the evening, a man dressed in the costume of a sailor, and wearing a large rough coat, similar to that commonly worn by sea-faring men in bad weather, entered the shop of O'Regan, who is a dealer in salt fish, & other "haberdashery" as he called it, in St. Giles's, and beckoning him to the back part of the room, and at the same time looking very significantly, said, "May be you would not like a drop of the 'real thing,' to keep a merry Christmas with?" "What do you mane,' says O'Regan "Wiskey, to be sure," says the man. "Faith, & its I that would," replied O'Regan, "providing it was good & chape." "Och by the piper of Kilrush," says the man, "there has'nt been a nater, claner more completer drop of Putsheen (wiskey illicitly distilled) smuggled across the Herrin-brook (the Irish Channel) for many a long day, and as for chapeness, you shall have it for an culd song." "You don't mane to say its after being smuggled?" says O'Regan. "Be my soul, but I do," rejoined the man, "it's I & Jack Corcoran, a friend of mine, brought it safe & sound into the Thames last Sunday in the shape of a cargo of butter-firkins from Cork." "Could a body taste it?" pursued O'Regan. With a couple of "why nots," says the man, "I've a a blather full of it under my oxter (his arm-pit), if you'll lind us a hould of a glass." O'Regan said he hand'nt a glass handy, but brought a cup, and the bladder being produced, a fair taste was poured forth, which O'Regan, having tipsled it off—after collecting his breath, which had been dissipated by its strength---swore was "the darling of a drop---it was the next kin to aqua fortis." "Aqua fiftis you mane," says the man---"aqua fortis is a fool to it." The next question was, as to the price? "Och, by the powers," says the honest smuggler, "as your'e a countryman and friend, you shall have it for ten shillings a gallon, and less than that I would'nt give it to my mother." O'Regan thought this too much, & proposed eight shillings a gallon; but, after much chaffering he agreed to give nine shillings. The quantity was next discussed. The man could'nt sell less than an anchor, 4 gallons. This was too much for O'Regan,; but he finally determined to get a friend to go partners and Higgin, who lodged in his house, was called, down and also indulged with a traste which he also pronounced "beautiful." It was then arranged, with strong injunction of secresy, that the tub should be brought the next night, in a half-bushel sack, as if it were coals, and the hour of nine was appointed. The smuggler then departed, but was true to his appointment. He came at the hour fixed on the Wednesday night, and in the disguise proposed. The commonity was then carried into a little back parlour with great mystery, & deposited in a cupboard, & the doors being all shut he demanded his cask. "To be sure," say Higgins; "but, first and foremost (for he was more cautious than his friend), let us see if it is as good as the sample was?" "Och, the d—l burn me," says the smuggler, "if I'd desave you." "Sure I know you would'nt," replied Higgins, "only just I'd like to wet my whistle with another drop, as you may say." "Touch may honour, touch my life," says the smuggler; & seizing the tub, with some indignation, he called for the poker, & then striking the barrel on each side the bung-hole, out started the bung. He next called for a table spoon and a cup, & lading out, a noggin, alias a quartern, handed it to O'Regan who having taken a such—by the twist of his eye, and the smack of his lips, evinced his satisfaction. Higgins finished it; and exclaiming, "it's the dandy!" passed his hand into his pocket, without fur. O'Regan did the same—and the cask being safely locked in the cupboard, the smuggler was let out with as much caution as he had been admitted,—O'Regan and Higgins then held a council upon the division of the spoil; and the latter went up stairs to fetch down a two gallon jar, while the former ran to the public-house to borrow a measure. They soon met again in the parlour, and the tub was brought out. They endeavoured at first to get the bung out in the same manner which they had observed the smuggler pursue, but not being equally acquainted with the subject, they could not succeed. This difficulty, however, was soon obviated. O'Regan obtained a large gimblet from a next door neighbour, and a hole being bored in one of the ends, the liquor began to flow every freely into the measure which was held to receive it. Higgins remarked that it looked very muddy, and on the pint being full lifted it up to have another sup; but he had no sooner taken a gulp than, to the dismay of O'Regan, he exclaimed "Oh, Holy Paul, its bilge!" mentioning a very unsavoury liquid. "Bother," says O'Regan, and snatching the measure from his partner, took a mouthful himself, which he as quickly spirted about the floor; and then, in an agitated tone, cried out "sure enough Higgins it is bilge, and precious bad it is as ever I drank," They now eyed each other for some time with mutual surprize, and then sympathetically agreed that they must have been "done." It was still however, a matter of surprise to them how their friend, the smuggler could have taken good whiskey (which that they had tasted from the bung hole certainly was) from such nastiness. In order to solve their doubts they procured a pail; & having emptied the cask, they proceeded to break it to pieces, when, to their astonishment, the mystery was unravelled, and their folly, in being made the dupes of a pretended smuggler, made fully manifest; for immediately under the bungble they found a small tin box, capable of holding about half-a-pint, which, being tightly tacked to one of the staves, kept the pure liquor, a small quantity of which still remained, from that which was of a very opposite character. It was no laughing matter, and they were not, therefore, very merry on the occasion, and still less so when Higgins demanded of O'Regan the repayment of his 18s.: ths O'Regan refused, and a quarrel ensued, which after having terminated in a regular "set to," atended with painful consequences to both, was followed by Higgins applying to this court for the summons which led to their appearance before the Commissioners. The whole of the circumstances, wit infinite trouble, having been thus unravelled,

The Commissioner declared his inability to afford Mr. Higgins any redress. There was clearly no debt incurred: there was a mutual compact entered into for an illegal purpose; for, had the liquid which they had purchased been smuggled spirits, they were liable to pay a large penalty for having bought it. But, putting aside all these considerations, it was clear that Higgins had, with a proper degree of caution, endeavoured to satisfy himself of the quality of the article before he paid his money; and thereby showed that he was not acting under a confidence in any guarantee on the part of O'Regan; and, consequently, could have no claims on him. In this view of the case, he should dismiss the summons without costs.

The parties then retired, amidst the laughter of the bye-standers; and Higgins, who was evidently much mortified, swore he would take the worth of his eighteen shillings "out O'Regan's bones."

The Americans are so inquisitive, that Dr. Franklin tells us, when he travelled in America, and wished to ask his road, he found it necessary to save time by prefacing his questions with,—"My name is Benjamin Franklin. I am by trade a printer, I am come from such a place, and am going to such a place; and now tell me which is my road?"

A laughable circumstance took place last week near the market-place in this town. As a soldier was carrying the dinners belonging to his mess from the baker's, one of his companions coming behind him, called out "Attention!" when this well disciplined soldier dropped his hands, and at the same time the dinners of his unfortunate comrades.—Shrewsbury Chronicle.

LONGEVITY.—In the town of Ballyragget there is a pauper of the name of Michael Brennan, aged 112 years and nine months, who has experienced in no ordinary degree the different vicissitudes of fortune, and of climes, having travelled over a great part of the globe. He was born in Capowellan, near Castle Durrow, in the year 1708; and in 1738, he left his native country in company with a Gentleman to whom he acted as a valet, and after having travelled though the greater part of Europe, and seen every thing worthy of notice, they set sail for the East Indies, from thence to Palestine and the Holy Land; then to the Northern Seas, and lastly to North America, where his master was taken ill and died. He left America, and on his passage home, was shipwrecked off the rocks of Scilly, lost all he possessed, and swam ashore naked and pennyless, which brought him to his present situation. His father was 105 when she died. He was the father of 15 children, all of whom are dead; and at the time this account was taken (July last), he was in the act of dandling his great grand daughter's child. He is chee ful in his temper, engaging in his manners, and enjoys perfect health, and is able to travel 16 miles a-day. In the same parish there is a pauper, named W. Carroll, aged 96, who enjoys good health, and is well able to walk,

CURE FOR A DEAF BACHELOR.—When the late Rev. Mr. A. was considerably advanced in life, being at Edinburgh, at the General Assembly, he took the opportunity of consulting the late Dr. Cullen, for an occasional deafness which troubled him. The Doctor having made the necessary enquiries, wrote a prescription, which he gave to Mr. A——, who, in return, tendered a fee.—"I thank you, Sir, (said the Doctor), but I have long made it a rule never to accept a fee for advice to a Country Clergyman—he can't afford it, Sir,"—"Perhaps there are many who cannot, (said Mr. A.) but I can; my living is good and I have no family."—"What! are you a bachelor?" (cried Dr. C.)—"I am, (replied Mr. A.)—"Now why did you not tell me so at first? It would have saved much trouble, (said the facetious Doctor). Destroy the prescription I have given you. Go home, and get married as fast as possible; and I hazard my reputation, that in a month after you will hear on the deafest side of your head."

CAPTAIN SMITH'S MATCH.—This match for 200 guineas to ride ten horses a hundred miles in eight heurs, took place on Monday over a ten mile piece of ground, at Kearsley, Hants. The Captain rode about 12 stone, and had trained for the match, which was done in 7 hours, 12 minutes, and 39 seconds. The Captain had taken 100 guineas to 50 that he did the distance in seven hours, but his third horse wanted the whip and spur, and the fourth fell down, or he would no doubt have won both bets.

A certain Sage of the Law, whose celebrity did not arise from his tempering judgment with mercy, on leaving the town where he had left eleven out of twelve prisoners for execution, was delayed by a young coach horse, which he was about to purchase, dropping down dead in the harness. Strange accident indeed!" exclaimed the Judge, pettishly.—"Not at all, my Lord," replied the coachman, sulkily: "I thought how it would be with the poor beast, when I was told as how your Lordship had taken him up *on trial*."

Literary Auto Da Fe.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hereford Permanent Library, on Tuesday, December the 18th.

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"Burdon's Materials for Thinking," 2 vols. 8vo. (5th edition),) and the "Apocryphal New Testament," published by Hone, were, by a large majority, condemned to the flames, and immediately burnt. The celebrated Works of Bayle, Hume, and Gibbon, were also ordered to be destroyed, as containing sentiments of an immoral and irreligious tendency; and it is in contemplation to purge the shelves of the Library, in the same rational manner, of all Works in which the Established Religion of the country is in any way attacked. Thus is the age of Gothic barbarism and bigoted intolerance again attempted to be revived.

Pun Ecclesiastical.—"Who built that church?" said one friend to another, looking at the parish church of St. Peter the Poor, Lombard-street, which, like the other buildings of the same architect, is remarkable for a thick and heavy exterior. —"Oh! without doubt, a Roman Catholic, as he appears so much attached to *mass*."

Pun-Pugilistical.—A person declared he could not dispute with Tom Cribb, as his arguments were *So-fistical*.

Pun-Pictorial.—A gentleman about to sit for his portrait, observed on taking his seat, that it was a most formidable operation: "it was like going to execution." "True" replied the artist, "for I am going to *take off your head*."

Cockney Transmutation.—A cockney being caught in a shower of rain, observed that his new cloth coat had been made *vel vet*. His companion congratulated him on having the means of wearing a garment, made of so costly a material!

Hoby the Boot-maker is proverbially a very rich man. "Very odd, this," said a Punster, "for all the world knows he has been for many years on his *Last Legs*."

FE-FAW-FUM AND HO-ANG HO.

[*From an American Paper.*]

We are extremely happy (according to the general rules of bliss established by editors, on the receipt of rare intelligence), to present our readers with a specimen of Chinese poetry; as the public mind has been satiated with *short Kean*, it may luxuriate on the love songs from *Kien Long*. The club-footed muse of China has unfolded a fact, upon which the doubts of historians have rested ever since the dynasty of *Sing-Sing*, that the celebrated classical allusion to *Fe-Few-Fum*, as appears in that relict of ancient metrical romance, "I smell the blood of an Englishman," was translated from the works of *Raotis-tchin-twang-lum-chou-yng-ou-san-honei*. The English of modern friendship or association, *chum*, is also of Chinese derivation. The astronomical and ingenious theory of Capt. Symes, which gives another sun to the internal of our mother earth, is exceeded by the half dozen moons that illumine the hemisphere of hair pencils. The *Chang-Fee* mentioned, was a celebrated lawyer; the name has been corrupted into Charge-fee by Johnson, and the difference is, that here the *fee* is expected to precede the charge. The female *Ho-Ang-Ho* was the celebrated honourable mentioned of by Fe-Fe-Fum, in the "Comforts of Corpulence."

A Chinese Love Song.

O daughter of the great Ching-Chum,
Whose eyes with diamond lustre glow,
And wilt thou love thy Fe-Faw-Fum,
My sweet, my lovely Ho Ang-Ho?

The swans their downy plumage love
Where Lano's wandering waters flow;
But can the swans of Lano's waves
Compare with thee, my Ho-Ang-Ho?

Six moons have travelled through the sky,
And softly gleam'd on Kiang-o,
Since first thy beauty met my eyes,
Light of my soul, my Ho-Ang-Ho.

O when I clasp thee to my breast,
Chang-Fee, to whom the nations bow,
Shall not be half so truly blest,
As Fe-Faw-Fum and Ho-Ang-Ho.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—The coins recently deposited by the hand of the right Reverend the Bishop of Chester, within the foundation stone of the new church at Ashton-under-Line, were a few nights since very ingeniously extricated from the cavity of the stone, and a scrap of paper containing the following lines, was found in the place of them—

"This stone a curious fact revealed
"That various coins were here concealed;
"And told the world in language fair,
"A Bishop's hand had placed them there!
"To make such information known,
"It must have been a clever stone;
"So clever---that it perhaps can say
"Who'twas that stole the coins away"

ANIMAL INSTINCT.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since Mr. Joseph Lane, of Fascombe, in the parish of Ashelworth, in this country, on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this the horse had been shod, all-fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired:—The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse, which had evidently been standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot; the farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about and set off a merry pace for his well-known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home again," which on their return they found to be actually the case.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

The daughter of a late park-keeper to a Noble Earl in the vicinity of Plymouth, is in the constant practice of shooting game, and her perambulations over the grounds of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood seem to meet their silent approval, as she encounters but little interruption to her amusement; the lady is considered an excellent shot, and also excels in the art of fly-fishing; and, has been seen occasionally to act as charioteer to one of the stage coaches between Ridgeway and Dock.—*Exeter Gazette*

THIRD
Bombay Town-Hall
LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

SATURDAY 25th MAY 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Rupees each.*

Nos. 1	8	19	24	25	35	42
48	52	63	73	75	78	91
100	102	105	108	114	133	135
140	142	144	145	147	150	154
158	169	170	173	182	185	210
216	217	219	221	250	253	238
253	259	261	262	266	267	277
280	281	283	290	296	301	302
316	319	329	332	346	357	360
361	369	382	387	402	414	423
435	436	437	443	461	479	484
485	486	501	511	516	540	545
546	550	551	560	563	565	573
574	575	576	586	587	591	595
597	605	610	615	617	621	632
638	647	652	661	669	670	676
677	685	689	699	705	706	712
724	737	740	750	756	762	790
794	803	811	816	817	822	832
835	837	859	863	868	873	876
880	887	891	894	895	909	916
918	919	923	944	945	957	958
962	977	980	1000	1002	1014	1071
1072	1079	1085	1099	1107	1111	1120
1123	1132	1148	1150	1153	1156	1157
1167	1174	1179	1188	1192	1210	1212
1220	1222	1230	1231	1244	1251	1262
1264	1266	1289	1291	1303	1309	1312
1331	1333	1336	1339	1345	1347	1357
1363	1365	1380	1383	1388	1392	1399
1400	1405	1416	1418	1436	1442	1444
1447	1463	1473	1476	1478	1500	1501
1519	1522	1528	1529	1532	1548	1557
1558	1561	1563	1565	1576	1578	1581
1584	1585	1589	1598	1607	1615	1618
1620	1625	1627	1629	1639	1641	1644
1653	1660	1672	1681	1688	1699	1716
1720	1722	1727	1740	1743	1750	1759
1762	1763	1774	1783	1786	1788	1801
1803	1804	1805	1809	1824	1833	1835
1838	1860	1869	1873	1874	1879	1884
1898	1902	1907	1910	1913	1922	1923
1930	1935	1936	1939	1940	1941	1961
1965	1984	1992	1999	2000	2003	2004
2006	2012	2025	2029	2038	2058	2062
2069	2077	2091	2092	2099	2102	2111
2134	2150	2151	2153	2161	2165	2174
2179	2181	2191	2192	2199	2201	2205
2220	2227	2234	2235	2240	2243	2250
2258	2261	2277	2281	2284	2290	2292
2294	2296	2307	2312	2314	2315	2317
2318	2320	2321	2334	2348	2351	2353
2361	2363	2365	2366	2382	2391	2399
2400	2408	2415	2422	2431	2443	2449
2454	2456	2459	2461	2465	2467	2473
2478	2480	2481	2482	2492	2493	2494
2497.						

Second day's Drawing will be on the 8th June.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS.' FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1 CHURCH GATE STREET.